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## *Annual Report*

# Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Fiscal year ended March 31, 1965





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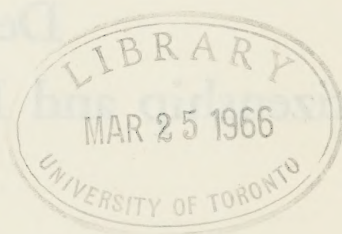




*Report of the*

# Department of Citizenship and Immigration

1964-1965



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*To His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.,  
C.D., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency  
the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

JEAN MARCHAND

*Minister of Citizenship and Immigration*

*The Honourable Jean Marchand, M.P., Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,  
Ottawa.*

SIR:—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Reports of the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1964, and those of the Canadian Citizenship and Indian Affairs Branches for the fiscal year 1964-65.

Your obedient servant,

TOM KENT  
*Deputy Minister*



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## Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1964-65

	Revenue	Expenditures	Total Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.....	924.60	1,236,217.37	
	924.60		1,236,217.37
CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH.....	497,632.36	858,552.99	
	497,632.36		858,552.99
CITIZENSHIP BRANCH.....	339.08	904,374.18	
	339.08		904,374.18
MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS			
Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association.....		15,000.00	
Canadian Council of Girl Guides Association		15,000.00	
Boys' Club of Canada.....		10,000.00	
			40,000.00
IMMIGRATION BRANCH			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....		1,962,517.75	
Field and Inspectional Service Canada.....		6,517,330.45	
Field and Inspectional Service Abroad.....		3,208,565.14	
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....		2,579,594.08	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	190,498.71		
	190,498.71		14,268,007.42
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH			
Branch Administration.....	10,282.54	1,204,763.93	
Indian Agencies.....	266,693.05	6,577,369.47	
Social Programs.....	71,435.80	16,661,499.67	
Economic Development of Indians.....	246,092.12	2,439,606.03	
Community Employment Program.....	100.10	1,673,809.20	
Indian Education.....	507,982.88	35,692,976.98	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items (Annuities, Pensions etc.).....		536,696.19	
	1,103,586.49		64,786,721.47
TOTAL.....	1,792,981.24		82,093,873.43

## CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

C. A. LUSSIER, *Assistant Deputy Minister (Citizenship)*

The Canadian Citizenship Branch continued to strive towards the achievement of its main objectives; to assist governmental and voluntary agencies in the promotion and co-ordination of programs designed to facilitate the integration of newcomers; more effective group relations in Canada, and fuller community participation by all Canadians.

### Citizenship Education

One of the major means of assisting organizations and agencies concerned with aspects of citizenship is through the production of materials for use in adult discussion groups and other educational programs. During the period under review, the Branch laid particular emphasis upon aspects of biculturalism and bilingualism, the forthcoming Centennial, contributions of newcomers to Canadian life, and the responsibilities of citizenship. Articles on these subjects appeared in the Branch periodical *Citizen* and some were reprinted in booklet form. *The Canadian Woman Today*, for example, reviews the role of women in public life, in voluntary organizations and in the labour force. Booklets of collected articles that have been greatly in demand are: *Citizenship in a Democracy*, *Cultural Contributions of Newcomers to Canada* with particular reference to the arts, and *Links with the Past* describing the achievements of some outstanding Canadians of the past who merit recognition as we look back over one hundred years of history.

In contributing to International Co-operation Year, which is being celebrated in 1965, the Branch drew the attention of voluntary organizations to this observance through an article in *Citizen*, appearing in June 1964. A further article appeared in February 1965 which reported on ICY projects and suggested ways in which groups might participate.

Improvement in intergroup relations was encouraged by articles in *Citizen* on race and culture, on residential seminars as an experience in intergroup relations and on related subjects.

A new text for the booklet in the Citizenship Series, entitled "Notre Pays" was prepared and the publication "The Arts in Canada" was up-dated and reprinted.

### Canadian Unity

The subject of Canadian unity received considerable press coverage during the year. The Citizenship Branch sought to nourish Canadian unity by fostering greater understanding among all peoples in Canada. This was done by working closely with community, voluntary, church and ethnic organizations and groups. Financial and professional assistance was provided to plan and implement a wide range of programs.

Branch officers held a series of consultations with members of the Canadian Camping Association to encourage the development of intercultural camping programs.

The potential for such programs is illustrated by the plans for a National Bilingual Leadership Camp which the Branch Officer in Sudbury assisted Le Centre des Jeunes to develop. Fifty young adults from across Canada have been invited to attend Camp l'Ile aux Chênes for a week. The youth will represent as many ethnic, religious and social groups as possible. The general theme will be "Work and Leisure", but it is anticipated that many subjects will be discussed, since the specific topics will depend on the interests of the participants.

The Canadian Centennial Commission sponsored a youth travel and exchange program in which the Branch participated. Camp l'Ile aux Chênes will receive financial assistance from the Commission, as will a travel study program to Quebec, organized for adults by the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia.

The Ontario Welfare Council held its fourth Inter-group Relations Conference. Branch officers assisted in planning and presenting the topic "Canadian Unity, Conformity or Diversity", to sixty participants. Young Canadians going abroad were given orientation by the YM-YWCA. The staff of the Citizenship Branch was involved in the training sessions which were held to ensure that the youth were knowledgeable about the Canadian scene.

The active relationship established with the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in 1963 continued throughout the fiscal year. Branch officers assisted in identifying organizations, particularly ethnic ones, who might be invited to attend a series of informal meetings held in June 1964 by the Commissioners. Members of the Program and Research Divisions of the Commission participated in the annual staff conference of the Citizenship Branch, regional staff meetings of liaison officers and in orientation sessions with the new officers.

## General Citizenship

Twenty major national voluntary organizations formed a committee under the sponsorship of the Canadian Association of Adult Education to study voluntary action in society. A consultation was held with the author of "The Volunteers", David Sills, representatives from Queen's University, the University of Toronto and the Research Division of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The committee, on which the Branch serves in an advisory capacity, is considering the implementation of three research projects in this field.

Various voluntary organizations were assisted in their programs to provide leadership training to their members. These included a three-day program of the National Council of Jewish Women which was designed to train the executive members; a national assembly of the YWCA which gave training to members of all ages; a program with youth members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Alberta; and a week-end seminar with the Ottawa Youth Services Bureau for leaders of youth groups.

Human relations training centres at Banff and Qu'Appelle continued to receive staff support in conducting programs. Branch officers are also advisory members of the Canadian Commission on Human Relations Training which is planning a course for human relations trainers.



In the more general field of citizenship a Branch officer attended the Commonwealth Education Conference in Ottawa. Discussions were held with representatives of the Citizen's Advice Bureau in England and the Peace Corps and VISTA programs in the United States to determine how applicable their programs might be to the Canadian scene.

Work was begun during the year on a film intended for use with discussion groups, which will highlight some of the main responsibilities of the citizen in a democratic society.

Officers of the Branch were active in the planning which led to the establishment of a National Folk Art Council in November 1964. The Council will have as its main objective the promotion among the ethnic communities of Centennial programs and projects and of the folk arts in Canada. Branch involvement continues in the establishment of provincial folk art councils in Quebec and New Brunswick.

The Branch assumed joint responsibility with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the afternoon performance of folk music and dancing on Parliament Hill on July 1st. In 1964 the program included artists from the ten provinces as a first step towards broadening the scope of the performance each year until Centennial Year 1967. As in the past the program was under the patronage of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Branch became increasingly involved during the year in planning for the Centennial. Officers of the Branch served on a number of committees concerned with publications and films, ethnic participation and the co-ordination of governmental programs and projects.

Interest in the area of Human Rights mounted during the year. The Canadian Citizenship Council chose this topic for a major national program. Branch officers assisted the Council to organize a series of exploratory meetings in Western Canada and Ottawa.

A report for the U.N. Commission on Human Rights was prepared regarding Canadian celebrations on Human Rights Day 1964. The Branch continued to represent the Department on the Inter-departmental Committee on Human Rights. In addition the Director of the Citizenship Branch was a delegate at the annual sessions of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

### **Immigrant Integration**

The Branch turned its attention during the year to teaching materials for use in language and citizenship classes for immigrants. A new booklet entitled "Introduction to Canada" was produced for free distribution to immigrant classes as a citizenship textbook. The booklet, which replaces "Canadian Scene", is based upon a 1,000 word vocabulary. It will thus serve as a supplementary language textbook in the more advanced classes.

The training of teachers in the techniques of teaching second languages to adults is an area of concern to all those involved in immigrant instruction. The Branch provided financial support to the English and French courses offered by the Province of Ontario and Laval University respectively. In addition, the travel expenses and registration fees of four teachers from other provinces wishing to attend the Ontario course were paid by the Branch.

Continuing attention was paid during the year to the needs of persons who are not able to attend the regular evening language classes provided by the local education authorities. Officers of the Branch were active in promoting special daytime classes in a number of major centres for shift workers and others unable to attend evening classes. In Montreal, for example, classes for Greek and Portuguese housewives were particularly successful as they took into account the needs of women with small children. A pilot project, involving an accelerated course held four days each week was undertaken in Toronto. The program is being studied carefully by educators in other centres as a possible answer to the need for the rapid learning of language and the problem of drop-outs.

The Branch continued to review some 200 foreign language publications and to answer enquiries on ethnic groups received from other government departments and agencies.

### Indian Integration

During the period under review, Friendship Centre Agreements were signed with the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, bringing the number of such agreements to three. Friendship Centres provide Indians with an essential resource to aid in their achievement of a rewarding and effective participation in the off-reserve society. Centers enable them to retain rich and distinctive cultural values and to add their own contribution to the Canadian fabric. Through the Centres, Indians are able to muster their own resources, together with those of the larger community, in dealing with personal and family problems incidental to the achievement of their goals in the new urban environment. Financial assistance was extended, either directly or through provincial cost-sharing agreements, to seventeen Friendship Centres located in five provinces. The staff of the Citizenship Branch provided advice, consultation and guidance to each of the Friendship Centres and assisted groups desirous of establishing Friendship Centres.

Branch Officers co-operated closely with various agencies interested in Indian matters such as the Indian Affairs Branch, provincial governments, university agencies, the Indian-Eskimo Association, the National Indian Council and the Manitoba annual Indian and Metis Conference. Staff officers provided leadership to an increasing number of seminars, workshops and training courses, including one for the staff and directors of Friendship Centres.

Continued support was provided by the Branch to the camp for young Indian and non-Indian adult leaders, which has been held for the past three years at Gold Eye, Alberta. In the year under review, staff from the Sir George Williams University in Montreal was secured to give leadership on the theme "Sharing Our Heritage", and to document the experiment at Camp Gold Eye.

The Branch co-operated closely with the Centennial Commission and the Indian Affairs Branch in the establishment of the Indian Centennial Advisory Committee, which will study requests and proposals formulated by Indians. It will also seek to co-ordinate government and voluntary efforts designed to promote extensive participation by Indians in the events of 1967.

Throughout the year the Branch has worked closely with the Northern Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in advising upon the establishment of a northern radio forum dealing with questions of particular interest to Northern listeners.

The Branch worked closely with the Indian-Eskimo Association and the Canadian Council of Churches in planning an inter-faith seminar of all religious bodies engaged in missionary work among Indians. The meetings, held in Ottawa, considered new approaches to missionary work that may be desirable in the light of ecumenical aspirations that characterize the Christian churches today.

A Branch officer assisted in promoting Indian Folk Schools at Wiarton and Kenora in Ontario during the year. The theme of the Wiarton school was "New Horizons for the Individual and the Community", while the Kenora School centered around the topics, "How can we get our Reserves or Communities to work more closely together?" and "The Impact of Change on Values, Traditions and Day-to-Day Living".

The Director of the Branch was a member of the Canadian Delegation which attended the Fifth Conference of the Inter-American Indian Institute which was held at Quito, Ecuador in October 1964.





## CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

During the calendar year 1964, a Court of Canadian Citizenship was established in Calgary, Alberta, and has relieved the Courts within the Judicial District of Southern Alberta of the responsibility for administering the Canadian Citizenship Act.

A part-time Court of Canadian Citizenship was inaugurated in Fort William, Ontario, taking over the responsibility for citizenship matters from the District Court for Thunder Bay.

Senior officers of these Courts travel to smaller centres thus making the services of the Courts more accessible to the public. Lengthy and expensive travel are thus avoided by applicants for Canadian citizenship.

The Court of Canadian Citizenship in Toronto in 1964 extended its services to Brampton in Peel County, Ontario. This Court now serves the Counties of Ontario, York, Simcoe and Peel and visits each of these Counties on a regular schedule.

The practice of having members of the Courts travel has been emphasized during 1964 in order to encourage more persons to apply for Canadian citizenship. Greater emphasis has also been placed on special ceremonies for the presentation of citizenship certificates.

During 1964, three ceremonies of national significance were held in Ottawa sponsored by the Rotary Clubs and the National Council of 4-H Clubs at which young people from each of the provinces were presented with certificates. In addition, each of the Courts of Canadian Citizenship have held citizenship presentation ceremonies in which civic and voluntary groups have participated. In a similar manner, each of the ten Courts of Canadian Citizenship participated in the celebrations of Citizenship Week in May, 1964. In this way, the Branch is endeavouring to foster a better understanding of citizenship and to encourage greater participation in Canadian life and citizenship projects by all Canadians.

Tables number 1 and number 2 in the Appendix illustrate the various categories of persons who have acquired certificates of Canadian citizenship since January 1, 1947, and the country of the former nationality of those to whom Canadian citizenship was granted during 1964.





## IMMIGRATION BRANCH

R. B. CURRY, *Assistant Deputy Minister (Immigration)*

The year under review was an active one for immigration in that it saw not only a rise in immigrant arrivals but a number of other significant developments, including a complete reorganization of the Immigration Branch, the appointment by the Government of private legal counsel to look into serious charges levelled at the Immigration Branch and the announcement of an Immigration White Paper. These as well as other developments will be detailed in the various sections to follow.

The number of persons admitted to Canada in 1964 totalled 112,606, a 21% increase over 1963. Of this number, 82,393 immigrants came from Europe (including the British Isles) and 17,291 from the Americas, the main traditional sources of immigrants. By nationality, British immigrants constituted the largest number, followed by Italians, and then by citizens of the United States. Almost every country is represented in Canadian immigration.

The encouraging increase in immigration in 1964 can be attributed to two principal factors. These are the stepping up of promotional and recruitment activities in the main source countries and the expansion of selection and examination facilities in other areas from which Canada received few immigrants before the present Immigration Regulations came into effect early in 1962.

While skilled persons can be absorbed in almost unlimited numbers by Canada, the need for unskilled persons is decreasing as mechanization of industry is increased. Because of this, the Immigration Branch in 1964 continued to encourage only immigrants who possess professional, educational or occupational qualifications that would enable them to become established without too much difficulty. Most of the traditional immigrant source countries, particularly in Europe, continued to enjoy a prosperous economy in 1964. Skilled workers were much in demand and there was strong competition among immigration countries for a share of the declining numbers of skilled persons interested in migration. It is of considerable significance, therefore, that of the 56,190 immigrant entrants into the Canadian labour force in 1964, 59% were in the more skilled categories while only 10% were general labourers, the majority of whom were sponsored by close relatives. The number of persons in the managerial and professional categories increased from 10,799 in 1963 to 13,177 in 1964.

As in previous years, the Immigration Branch sought immigrants with skills or qualifications in demand in Canada. Approval, however, was not given solely on this basis but was also dependent on the personal suitability of the applicants. Special efforts were made to attract migrants with the administrative, technical or industrial knowledge necessary for the establishment of productive businesses or farm enterprises in Canada, or with capital for investment in such ventures.

In order to attract skilled immigrants, direct newspaper advertising was greatly accelerated in the United Kingdom, and was introduced in the Netherlands for the first time. A film, "Why Canada", on the subject of small businesses, was produced to promote an increase in immigrants wishing to start their own private enterprises.

The first film produced exclusively for the purpose of promoting immigration, "Splendid Domain", deals with Canada from sea to sea, and will be shown in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Denmark, Finland and other countries. In addition, articles on Canada have been featured in leading French newspapers, resulting in increased interest in immigration by people in both France and Belgium.

In order to meet the challenges of the years ahead, the Immigration Branch is being re-organized along functional lines into five Directorates to give better service to immigrants and to the Canadian public. Planning for the re-organization was completed in 1964 and about one-quarter of the plans were put into effect. The full impact of the re-organization will be felt in 1965, when it is hoped that the innovations will help increase the intake of skilled immigrants over that recorded in 1964. The plan involves more decentralization of authority and the provision of a well equipped, up-to-date organization, staffed by well qualified personnel. The organization will be based on the flow of immigration, beginning with policy and planning, moving on to the selection of immigrants overseas, and then to their reception and establishment in Canada. It also provides for the control of abuses of immigration laws and procedures, and for the counselling of exceptional problem cases.

In June the government asked Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., to inquire into serious allegations made in the House of Commons and elsewhere that certain aliens had been unlawfully detained and deprived of access to counsel. In addition he was asked to inquire into the general procedure being followed in relation to the arrest, deportation and prosecution of persons who enter or remain in Canada illegally, and to assess the reasonableness and correctness of the procedures and recommend any changes he might consider necessary.\*

In December the Prime Minister announced that a White Paper on Immigration policies, practices and administration would be prepared for presentation to Parliament in 1965. The White Paper will provide a statement on the government's views on immigration policies and procedures of a broad and major character in relation to national problems and national interests. Discussion of the White Paper and of Mr. Sedgwick's report, both in Parliament and by the public, is expected to give rise to a consensus of opinion on the nature of changes required in immigration policy, procedures and legislation.

### **Immigration Facilities and Staff**

Canadian immigration posts are maintained in 21 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. These comprise 34 offices, with six in the

\* In April 1965 Mr. Sedgwick presented to the Prime Minister part I of his report, dealing only with the allegations that certain aliens had been unlawfully detained and deprived of access to counsel. In effect the report upheld the actions of the Immigration Branch in the particular cases involved. Following details of each separate case, Mr. Sedgwick summarized some of his findings in these words: "Not only do I find that these men were subject to deportation but, in addition, ..... I am satisfied the proceedings leading to the making of the Orders of Deportation were above reproach. The persons concerned were informed of their right to counsel and, indeed, as will have been noted, several were represented by counsel."... "Enforcing the law in relation to deportation necessarily involves arrest and detention, as is authorized by the Statute."

Part II of Mr. Sedgwick's report was not expected to be available until late 1965.

United Kingdom, five in Germany, two in France and four in the United States. During the year, seven offices moved to new quarters and arrangements were made to obtain premises for two new offices in France. The one at Marseilles was opened in 1964 and the other, at Bordeaux, will be occupied in 1965. Office premises at certain other posts were redecorated or provided with new equipment.

The 34 overseas posts are staffed by Canadian officers who counsel immigrants, issue visas and carry out administration and promotional activities. They are assisted by locally engaged personnel. In countries where there are no Canadian Immigration offices immigration functions are performed by diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of External Affairs; in countries where there is no Canadian representation, British diplomatic and consular missions carry out immigration functions on behalf of the Canadian authorities. During the year, eleven Junior Executive Officers completed their training in Canada and were assigned to posts overseas.

In countries in which there are no Canadian Immigration offices, the Immigration Branch operates on a system whereby certain Immigration offices in nearby countries or in the general area are designated as area offices. These offices screen applications from persons in the countries under their jurisdiction and send out selection and examination teams to these countries from time to time. There are eleven such area offices and in 1964 they sent out several teams to interview, examine and counsel prospective immigrants.

There are 552 officially designated ports of entry in Canada. Three of these were relocated in 1964 and three other offices moved to new quarters. Three offices were closed, and four others were transferred to the Department of National Revenue under the Customs—Immigration Integration Program.

Of the 552 ports of entry, 110 are staffed by full-time immigration officers, 22 by officers of the R.C.M.P. who act as immigration officers and the remainder by customs officers who carry out both immigration and customs examinations. During 1964, 41 ports of entry were integrated as part of the program to transfer primary immigration examination functions to the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue. The entire program, which involved the transfer of 203 positions to the Department of National Revenue and the abolishment of 48 positions, was completed in 1964. A special training course was developed for customs officers taking over immigration duties and about 1,500 customs officers received this training.

### **Settlement of Immigrants**

Toward the end of 1964 the new Canadian Service Directorate began taking action to step-up the "personalized service" to immigrants which must be given in order to attract an increasing number of skilled immigrants to Canada. For these persons, greater emphasis than ever before will be placed on the counselling, guidance and reception aspects of their establishment. Also toward the end of the year, plans were made for closer liaison with provincial governments in determining manpower needs, and in searching out and developing opportunities for prospective immigrants.

More than half of the immigrants admitted to Canada in 1964 were unsponsored persons selected overseas on the basis of their educational, professional or occupational skills. These persons were assisted in finding employment on



arrival, whenever necessary, by the immigration officers of the Canadian Service Directorate who have specialized in this work. During the year the demand for professional and technically trained persons and skilled tradesmen increased in all regions of Canada. Employer requests for 1,140 skilled persons were referred to the overseas posts and 27 firms in Canada were assisted in placing advertisements in foreign news media.

During the year, immigration field officers submitted reports on 2,272 immigrants who had established themselves in their own business or farming enterprises. The capital invested in the enterprises was \$18,527,940. The number of persons who gained employment through these settlements (exclusive of the operators and their families) was 6,536. Two representatives of the French government, accompanied by a member of the Branch, toured Canada in 1964 to report on the feasibility of settling repatriated French farmers from Algeria on farms in Canada. A Branch representative then went to France to interview the repatriates and a pilot movement was arranged for the spring of 1965.

### **Financial and Welfare Assistance to Immigrants**

#### *Assisted Passage*

Since the introduction of the assisted passage loan plan in 1951, 156,674 persons, who might not otherwise have been able to come to Canada, have taken advantage of it. The plan involves interest free passage loans repayable in monthly instalments after arrival in Canada, usually over a period of two years. The total amount advanced over the years was \$25,534,884.98 with \$21,935,589.90 recovered by the end of 1964. A total of 16,821 persons benefited from assisted passage loans in 1964.

#### *Medical and Welfare Assistance*

This type of assistance consists of emergency measures designed to help immigrants until they are eligible for benefits available from provincial or municipal sources. With the institution of the Unemployment Assistance Agreements with the provinces, as well as the Federal-Provincial Hospitalization Agreements, the need for special forms of assistance has declined. With regard to welfare, the provincial authorities, with the exception of Quebec and Manitoba, accept full responsibility for the welfare of immigrants from the time they are established in employment in the province. For a number of years this Department has had agreements with all provinces, except Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for emergency medical assistance for indigent immigrants not eligible for such assistance from other sources. These agreements are now confined mainly to medical care not covered under the majority of provincial hospitalization schemes, e.g., care in mental institutions and sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis.

### **Travel to Canada**

In 1964, 65,535,750 persons were examined at Canadian ports of entry—immigrants, Canadians returning from abroad and visitors. Although the bulk of this traffic was between Canada and the United States, there was a dramatic increase of about 79% in the number of visitors from overseas, from 232,595 in 1963 to 416,741 in 1964. During the year 523 athletes and entertainers visited Canada from Sino-Soviet bloc countries, including hockey teams from the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia and a Polish Philharmonic orchestra. The total number of visitors during the year, including those from U.S.A., was 32,881,552.

## Special Movements and Operations

Since the Immigration Regulations changed in February, 1962, making skilled persons admissible to Canada from any country of the world, there has not been a real necessity for special movements. However, certain earlier agreements have not yet been terminated, and several groups still are identified as special movements.

### *Household Service Workers*

As in previous years, in 1964 Canada undertook to accept 280 trained household service workers from the West Indies and British Guiana. These young women were selected and trained by authorities of their own countries, and placed in employment in Canada by the National Employment Service.

### *Special Movement from North Africa of refugees and Jewish residents*

The purpose of this movement is to help persons to emigrate from countries where they live in trying situations because of their ethnic origin or religious belief. Some are sponsored by relatives in Canada and, in Jewish cases, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Service is permitted to act as co-sponsor when necessary. During the year 69 sponsored applications, representing 268 immigrants, were approved. Other persons who qualified for admission on their own merits were also selected when a special team of Immigration and medical officers visited Tunisia and Morocco during the summer.

### *Refugees*

Canada's policy of co-operation with the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees was continued. Refugees from Europe who do not have friends or relatives in Canada to sponsor them are accepted without numerical limitation. Normal immigrant selection criteria are also relaxed. This is done in order to enable refugees with reasonable prospects of employment in Canada to migrate regardless of age, occupation or minor physical handicaps. Educational and occupational requirements established under the new regulations are interpreted with leniency in the case of refugees. Those who fail to meet even these relaxed standards are nevertheless eligible for consideration under existing arrangements for private sponsorship by individuals, groups or agencies in Canada, or under the handicapped refugee program. The latter is intended to make it possible for disabled refugees, capable of employment or who have someone in their families capable of supporting the family, to migrate to Canada. In 1964 a total of 2,279 refugees were admitted to Canada, bringing the over-all total since this program began in 1959, to 13,034.

### *Young Agricultural Trainees from Europe*

During 1964, 83 young agricultural trainees came to Canada for temporary placement (up to 18 months) on Canadian farms to study Canadian methods, then return home. This programme is valuable as a means of sharing agricultural knowledge and as a stimulus to the interest of European agriculturalists in coming to Canada for permanent farm settlement. Of the 83 who came forward, 66 were Dutch, seven Danish, five Norwegians and five Finnish.

*Netherlands Youth Program*

This programme was begun to promote interest in Canada on the part of Dutch persons having trades or occupations in short supply in Canada. Young people were selected to study Canadian methods in these occupations for periods of up to two years.

## Investigation and Control

*Deportation*

During 1964, 1,526 orders for deportation were issued, slightly fewer than in 1963. During the same period, deportation orders were effected in 1,219 cases and 82 persons under order of deportation took advantage of the section of the Immigration Act which allows them to leave Canada voluntarily.

*Seamen Deserters*

Because of a marked increase in the number of seamen deserting their vessels in Canadian ports, efforts to apprehend and re-ship deserters were stepped up in 1964. As a result 631 seamen deserters were either apprehended or left Canada voluntarily. In an effort to discourage any further increase in this kind of illegal entry many seamen were charged in local courts with offences against the Immigration laws. (See also earlier comments respecting the appointment of Mr. Joseph Sedgwick to report on these matters.)

*Adjustment Statement Programme*

By the end of 1964, 4,332 Chinese who made statutory declarations describing their true identity had been given legal status in Canada. A further 1,227 persons have made declarations and their cases are being studied. An additional 2,289 persons have volunteered to make statements but a shortage of qualified interpreters and other trained staff has prevented them from doing so as yet. During the year, the Minister announced that offences against the Immigration laws committed by Chinese on or after September 1, 1964 will be treated in the same manner as the offences of non-Chinese.

## Miscellaneous

*Students*

By the end of the year, almost 17,000 foreign students from the United States and overseas had enrolled at Canadian schools for the academic year 1964-65. Of this number, about 14,000 were at the university level or equivalent. The African Student Foundation arranged for 137 students from nine countries of Africa to come to Canadian universities.

*Minister's Permits*

The Immigration Act provides for the issuance of Minister's Permits to persons who are not otherwise admissible to Canada. In 1964, 512 such Permits were issued, in the main for humanitarian, compassionate or other special reasons. As a control measure, Minister's Permits also are issued to persons allowed to enter as non-immigrants to marry Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Following marriage these persons are ordinarily granted permanent admission. Permits were issued to 695 fiancé(e)s in 1964.



### Acknowledgments

The Department is deeply grateful for the assistance of several Government Departments and private agencies which work closely with it in the field of immigration. The following agencies in particular provide valuable assistance: The Department of National Health and Welfare; the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue; the Department of Labour; the National Employment Service; the Unemployment Insurance Commission; the Department of External Affairs; the Department of Trade and Commerce; the Department of Justice and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and many Departments of the Provincial Governments.

Canadian voluntary agencies and other private organizations have continued to co-operate as they have done for many decades. The Department appreciates the assistance rendered by the Canadian railways and their Colonization Departments, the various transportation companies, the Canadian Welfare Council and its local affiliates, and the Canadian Universities Foundation. The Refugee Programme, in particular, has continued to benefit from the warmhearted assistance of many hundreds of public spirited individuals and organizations.

Once again, the unfailing co-operation of British officials throughout the world is gratefully acknowledged.



## INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

R. F. BATTLE, *Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Affairs)*

During the year, Canadian Indians continued to make substantial progress in utilizing their own skills and resources in order to participate more fully in the social and economic development of the nation. The Indian Affairs Branch, while retaining its traditional trust and service responsibilities, concentrated on assisting Indians in their efforts to achieve a better standard of living and to play a more direct and vigorous part in the conduct of their own affairs.

One of the most significant steps in this direction was the establishment of a community development program under which Indians are being encouraged to assess for themselves the problems to be faced, and to apply their own abilities and resources to dealing with these problems. When fully operative, the program is expected to play a major role in helping Indians to improve their economic, social and cultural life.

Education continues to be a major key to Indian progress, and the number of Indian children attending school continues to grow. More and more, as Indians take an increasing interest in community life, *their children are attending neighbouring schools with non-Indian boys and girls*. Now, almost half of all Indian students attend provincial schools.

One of the most significant events of the year was the convening of the first full-scale Federal-Provincial Ministerial Conference on Indian Affairs at Ottawa on October 29 and 30, with all provinces represented. The Conference gave impetus to major projects including the extension of provincial welfare services to Indians, Indian education, and the new community development program.

A major point of discussion which arose at the Conference was the fundamental need to consult Indians and to involve them at the planning stage in matters of interest to them. This concept was carried into action in the formation of eight Regional Indian Advisory Councils and the establishment of a National Indian Advisory Board on which the Councils will have representation. The Councils will be composed entirely of Indians, either elected by the bands of various regions or nominated by Indian associations. They will provide advice to the Branch in regard to the planning of new policies and programs.

The Councils, created to give Indians a voice in basic planning and the formation of Indian Affairs policy, will not inhibit the function of band councils which are continuing to accept increasing responsibility for the operation of reserves and the management of band funds.

Active participation by Indians in plans and programs for Indian development was the keynote of the Branch's operations during the year and, during this time, work has progressed on a nation-wide research project to assess the extent of participation by Indians in the social and economic life of the country. The research project, under the direction of Dr. H. B. Hawthorn of the University of British Columbia with Dr. Adélaré Tremblay of Laval University as Associate Director,



will help provide valuable guidelines in evolving new programs and policies in the areas of economic development, advancement in education, responsibilities of government at various levels, and the development of Indian self-government.

In order to carry out its objectives more effectively, the Indian Affairs Branch has been undergoing a major re-organization designed to give added authority and responsibility to officers in the field. When completed, the re-organization will enable the Branch to meet more efficiently the changing needs of the Indian people in Canada today.

## Development Directorate

Under the Branch reorganization the Development Directorate was established to co-ordinate and be responsible for programs including the community development and other social programs, resources and industrial development and engineering projects on reserves.

## Social Programs

### *Welfare Services*

Major developments in the welfare field were directed towards Indian participation in the full range of welfare services and social benefits which are available to other residents of the province. Consideration was given to agreements with provincial governments for the inclusion of Indians in established welfare programs subject to consultation with the Indians.

At the same time the Branch continued to administer its welfare program on behalf of Indians. The program includes public assistance, child welfare, care of dependent adults and rehabilitation of the physically and socially handicapped.

In the area of public assistance the Branch provided basic necessities such as food, clothing and shelter for dependent Indians. In the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the Branch adopted the same rates of assistance and the same eligibility conditions as apply to other recipients of public assistance. Arrangements were made to apply provincial rates and regulations on behalf of Indian residents in Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario as of April 1, 1965. The Department's assistance program continued in Quebec and the Maritimes.

In the field of child welfare the federal government negotiated arrangements with the Northwest Territories and Yukon governments and the governments of Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia, whereby the Branch assumes financial responsibility for administrative costs and the maintenance of Indian children under the care and supervision of child welfare agencies. Maintenance is paid for children placed in foster homes by Branch field staffs where the service of a child-caring agency is not available and also for children committed by the courts to training schools and correctional institutions.

Care and maintenance in homes for the aged and other institutions were provided to physically and socially handicapped adults who required such care due to senility or chronic illness not requiring active medical treatment.

In general, provincial rehabilitation services are extended to handicapped Indians on the same basis as non-Indians. Under an agreement with the Manitoba Sanatorium Board, the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for full

maintenance and tuition of students participating in upgrading and social orientation programs. Similar agreements were in effect with the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults.

Indians are eligible for Family Allowances, Youth Allowances and Old Age Assistance, Blind and Disabled Persons' Allowances administered by provincial governments. In Ontario, Indian women may receive Mothers' Allowances and Assistance to Widows and Unmarried Women on the same basis as non-Indian women; Indian mothers in Quebec are eligible for Needy Mothers' Allowances and in Nova Scotia Indian adults and abandoned Indian children are included in the Social Assistance Act—Part 1.

### *Community Services*

The duties associated with the community development process demand skilled practitioners. As there are few such persons in Canada, and as training facilities are limited, the Branch sponsored a series of training courses at Headquarters for field officers and other personnel. Professor Farrell Toombs, University of Toronto, was engaged as co-ordinator of training for these courses. Two workshops were held for community development officers and Indian agency field staff in whose areas community development personnel will be stationed. Invitations to attend the workshops were extended to provincial and federal agencies who are also planning or undertaking community development programs. It is intended that the training program will be expanded to involve additional Branch field staff and new community development recruits.

The Branch also sponsored ten Indian students at the Coady International Institute course in Social Leadership at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.

Leadership training courses for Indians were held at various centres across Canada, with the co-operation and assistance of provincial governments and university extension departments. These courses were attended by chiefs and councillors and other potential leaders on Indian reserves. The main aim of the courses was to develop skills in the recognition of community problems and their solution through democratic processes. Indian Affairs Branch staff was also active in explaining to band councils and others the resources available to Indians through federal provincial and municipal programs.

In the recreation field, the Branch gave financial assistance to organized programs. A significant growth of interest in the possible expansion of this form of social activity was evident among Bands. The value of recreation programs as wholesome training for young people is being recognized more and more by Indian Band Councils and Indian parents.

### *Provincial Agreements*

A federal-provincial cost-sharing arrangement for community development in three project areas was negotiated with the Province of Alberta. The federal share of the cost was \$40,863.01. The Branch also made a grant of \$75,000.00 to the Province of Manitoba for development work and a pilot program in community development was conducted in the Maritimes region under the auspices of St. Francis Xavier University at a cost of \$26,275.00.

*Cultural Affairs*

In keeping with the increased emphasis on community development, provision has been made in the Social Program Division for a Cultural Affairs section. It will be responsible for development of Indian arts, special exhibitions and projects related to Indian culture. This section also will act in a liaison capacity with the Indian Centennial Advisory Committee to encourage participation by Indians in the forthcoming Centennial celebrations.

*Resources and Industry**Industrial Development*

Increased interest in the development of commercial enterprises on Indian reserves was evident during the year. The Branch assisted directly or indirectly in setting up several new Indian businesses, and supplied information to entrepreneurs wishing to establish industries on reserves. Liaison was maintained with the Department of Industry with provision for exchange of information.

At the Cape Croker Reserve in Ontario, with the support of the Indian-Eskimo Association and provincial departments a training program was undertaken as a first step toward a semi-rustic furniture manufacturing enterprise. Equipment was financed through a Revolving Fund Loan from the Branch. Assistance was provided for a variety of parks and other tourist attractions on or near a number of reserves.

At the end of the year there were more than 30 co-operatives in operation with membership wholly or substantially Indian. They included producers' co-operatives, most of which were engaged in pulpwood cutting or fishing with a few in the handicraft field, consumers' co-operatives and credit unions. Twenty or more Indian projects, mostly fisheries, are currently operated on a co-operative basis under Branch programs, but are not formally incorporated.

Attention was also given to the completion of a study of increasing financial resources available to Indians and non-Indians prepared to establish manufacturing operations on or near Indian reserves.

*Employment Placement*

Indians in increasing numbers are indicating a desire to engage in wage employment and through the combined efforts of Branch specialists, the National Employment Service and interested community organizations, 591 placement candidates were established in urban centres in continuing employment. This was 80 more than the previous year's total. Close to 1,600 other Indians were assisted to find steady employment off reserves.

An experiment in the relocation of families into frontier industrial communities proved successful at Thompson, Manitoba. Following careful selection and placement of the heads of households in permanent jobs at Thompson some 14 families were assisted towards establishment during the year. A further 254 Indians were placed in seasonal jobs in the community as a first step towards full-time employment.

Arrangements have been made with social welfare agencies to provide services to Indians in off-reserve employment. In London and Edmonton the Family Service Bureaus provide social workers for the program on a part-time basis and the Catholic Social Welfare Bureau of Charlottetown has assisted families from Lennox



Island to become established off their reserve. Full-time counselling services to Indians relocating in Winnipeg have been provided by the Neighbourhood Service Centres. Funds for these programs were made available by the Department under a formal agreement with the agency concerned.

There was a substantial increase in the number of Indians directed to casual employment: approximately 13,000, as compared with 10,061 in the previous year. Over 3,000 were employed as sugar-beet workers and the remainder in occupations such as logging, guiding and construction. To facilitate Indian employment on large construction projects in British Columbia, the Branch employed several project supervisors to maintain close liaison between the Indians and their employers.

Work experience was provided by a training-on-the-job arrangement under which the employer was paid a stipulated share of wages during a period of time agreed upon as being necessary to bring out the full earning capacity of the trainee. This assistance was provided to 95 placement candidates in such occupations as the building trades, maintenance mechanics, electronics, dental technician and tailoring. An additional 79 Indians, most of whom had commercial training, were assigned to various offices of the federal government for orientation and job experience.

#### *Winter Employment Programs*

A special Community Employment Program is sponsored by the Indian Affairs Branch largely for the benefit of Bands which lack sufficient funds to participate in the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program. In addition to stimulating employment, objectives of the program are to afford the Indian people added opportunities to acquire experience in the duties and responsibilities of self-government by involving them in the selection, planning and operation of projects; to promote the harvesting and marketing of local resources; to orient and train Indian workmen in various trades as an introduction to wage employment; and to develop and improve public assets on reserves not provided for otherwise.

Among the projects completed under the Community Employment Program was one for the production of chemically treated fence posts. Others included clearing of land for various agricultural enterprises, construction of sales outlets for handicraft articles and the provision of social, cultural and recreational facilities. The \$1,200,000 made available for this program represented an increase of 20 per cent over the sum provided in the previous fiscal year.

Under the Supplementary Federal Government Winter Construction Program, 124 projects costing a total of \$628,725 were undertaken on reserves situated within designated development areas or areas of high winter unemployment, an increase of 51 over the number carried out under the previous year's program. A number of bands also participated in the Department of Labour Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program in which the Federal Government supplements community expenditures for wages on approved projects.

#### *Agriculture*

The aim of the agricultural program is to promote a wider use of reserve lands by Indians who are genuinely interested in farming. Financial assistance and technical advice were provided in line with these objectives. As in other years much of the assistance took the form of revolving fund loans.



Providing cattle herds from appropriations under the Rotating Herd Plan has also been an important way to assist Indians increase their livestock. Revolving fund loans or Band loans were used during the year to augment the herds provided under appropriations.

A substantial number of Indian Bands derived land rentals and obtained employment from Band or individually-owned agricultural lands.

### *Forestry*

Forestry operations both on and off Indian Reserves occupy an important place in the economy of Indian Bands. During the year reserve production amounted to \$893,637.05. The number of active timber licenses remained constant at 24 with 19 in British Columbia, 4 in Ontario and 1 in Quebec.

Construction of facilities and acquisition of equipment for an Indian Forestry Training Project in the Chilcotin area of British Columbia continued and the first course is expected to get under way during the late summer of 1965.

Charcoal kilns were constructed on Christian Island Indian Reserve whose production was scheduled to begin in May, 1965.

Forest surveys were conducted on the Rabbit Lake, Sunchild Cree, O'Chiese, Stony, Louis Bull, Ermineskin and Heart Lake Indian Reserves. The Nipissing Indian Reserve was flown for up-to-date air photography.

Approximately 750,000 seedlings were planted on reserves in Northern Ontario in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Forest fire protection and suppression agreements were concluded with British Columbia and Manitoba.

### *Wildlife and Fisheries*

Annually-renewable resources continue to be among the most important items in the economy of Indians. Programs related to fur rehabilitation and management, commercial and domestic fishing, subsistence hunting, wild rice and other wild crop harvesting and tourist guiding were maintained. Formal agreements with the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in relation to fur management and one related to the development of annually-renewable resources with the Province of Ontario were in effect. Close liaison with other provincial administrations results in programs not essentially different from those under formal agreements. The Branch provided administrative managerial and financial advice as well as financial assistance, mainly on a repayable basis, which enabled Indians to obtain equipment and supplies necessary in resource utilization projects. A program of ice storage and construction of shore facilities for commercial fishing was continued.

The trend towards a return to trapping in isolated areas continued, although the price of raw fur, particularly beaver, declined. Participation by Indians in the inland lake fisheries has expanded steadily. In Ontario, the production of supervised fishery projects is approaching the 2,000,000-pound mark while experimental fisheries in Quebec have shown promise of high sustained yield production. It is estimated that the total annual Indian commercial production from all inland waters is about 20,000,000 pounds, with an additional 20,000,000 pounds being used for domestic consumption. On the Pacific coast, commercial fisheries continue to be a mainstay of the Indian economy although competition for available stocks of fish has affected their revenue.

Wild game remained in good supply, with continued expansion of the moose range and improvements in the deer population of most provinces. In the range of barren ground caribou, organized domestic fishing projects were continued and ways and means are being sought to provide alternative sources of food for Indians in these areas.

Development programs provide for Indian participation in both planning and execution of projects. In Ontario a course to train Indians in the management and administration of fishery projects again was conducted. A goose-hunting project inaugurated in the Fort Severn area last year and a fishing camp operated by Indians in the Hawley Sutton Lake area near Hudson Bay had a second successful season. Assistance was continued in the general tourist industry which, in isolated areas, has provided employment opportunities which would not otherwise have been available. Sport fishing operations in the Great Bear and Great Slave Lake areas provided employment opportunities for about sixty Indians. The program of assistance in the utilization and storage of domestic supplies of meat and fish was continued by the establishment of two additional freezers, which brought the total to 30. As a result, it is anticipated that better diets will be provided and conservation of game species effected.

### *Handicrafts*

The estimated production value of arts and crafts to Indian craftsmen exceeded \$1,000,000 during the year. The volume, while modest in terms of the present potential of the industry, has been growing at an annual average of 17 per cent. This growth is tangible evidence that Canadian Indians are contributing in greater measure their unique skills and art forms to meet the public demand for Made-in-Canada products, and are doing so largely through their own efforts and initiative.

Indian craftsmen from British Columbia to the Maritimes are all participating in the industry to meet expanding orders from Canadian gift shops, which are growing rapidly in number. Indian artisans from the west coast and interior of British Columbia have firmly re-established the production of totem poles, masks, precious jewellery, silverware, cedar and cherry root basketry. Craftsmen of the Prairie Provinces, the Yukon, and District of Mackenzie are marketing striking beadwork, delicate moosehair embroidery, traditional weaponry and colourful clothing. The people of the eastern woodlands are naming and getting their prices for porcupine quill, ash and sweetgrass baskets, birchbark miniatures, pottery and weaving. The market has turned full circle and is demanding many of the traditional crafts whose obituaries were written a decade ago. Orders for full-size birchbark canoes from Golden Lake are backed up for two years. Production of more than 6,000 pairs of snowshoes at Loretteville was insufficient to meet orders. The revival of Iroquois pottery at the Six Nations Reserve, with initial orders going to Washington's Smithsonian Institute and craft outlets in Montreal and Toronto, is an exciting development. The Micmacs of Big Cove, in New Brunswick, through their Indian artist-designers, are now well-known to national buyers of silk screened products. These are only a few of the 88 areas of production and but a partial listing of the wide assortment of crafts produced by Indians across Canada.

The most significant event during the year, which may well foretell the future course for Indian arts and crafts, was a conference attended by 150 Indian craftsmen from Ontario, initiated and organized by themselves. The conference

resulted in the formation of Canada's first province-wide Indian handicraft guild and marked what could be the beginning of organized co-operation between Indian producers across the country.

### *Mineral Resources*

The development of oil and gas on Indian lands continued. Revenues to band funds from royalties, cash bonuses and rentals increased for the fifth consecutive year with total income amounting to \$2,895,322.62. Alberta lands are largely responsible for this yield, with smaller amounts from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

In Alberta, oil was discovered on the Sturgeon Lake Reserve, while a gas field on the Stony Reserve and an oil field on the Sawridge reserve were further developed. One hundred and twenty oil and gas wells are producing from Indian reserves in this province.

Interest has developed in the productive potential of Indian reserves in the Saddle Lake and Meadow Lake Agencies in Alberta and Saskatchewan, respectively. There is now promise of commercial production from the highly viscous oil sands known to occur in this region, which has resulted in high tenders for exploratory permits covering Indian lands. Testing continues for *in situ* production of oil from the tar sands underlying the Gregoire Lake Reserve near McMurray. There has been a revival of interest in the oil and gas possibilities of southwestern Ontario. Some deep drilling to the Cambrian formation has been unsuccessful to date in developing oil or gas.

Although there is increasing interest in the mining potential of Indian reserves in the Precambrian Shield region of Ontario and Manitoba, and in British Columbia, no commercial deposit has yet been proven.

### *Economic Surveys and Research*

A survey by means of questionnaires to provide reference material for current and future development measures and programs for Indian reserves was completed for 334 of the 558 Indian bands in Canada. Completed questionnaires are being received, and this general inventory of reserves should be finished next year.

Other studies involving research specialists are under way to determine the feasibility of establishing specific economic projects and enterprises on certain reserves.

### *Engineering and Construction*

The Engineering and Construction Division, assisted by field engineering officers and construction supervisors attached to the Regional offices, provided a variety of technical services to the operating divisions of the Branch. Until November 30, 1964, the Division operated as a technical service only. On December 1, 1964, various functions of the Branch were transferred to Engineering and Construction, and, since that date, the Division has accepted the responsibility and administration of all Branch activities associated with the physical development of Indian reserves. Included in the duties transferred were the responsibilities for staff accommodation and fire protection.

Construction contracts of all types processed by this Division totalled 74 completed and 88 under construction at March 31, 1965.



Professional and technical personnel represented the Department on various Governmental committees. The professional staff also prepared the design of new standard schools and ancillary structures at residential schools, Indian homes, staff residences, the planning of village subdivisions and associated utility services, the procurement of site data, investigation and survey for new road construction as well as repair and maintenance of bridges, power-generating plants, irrigation and erosion control works, and a variety of other existing works and structures on Indian reserves.

### *Indian Housing*

During the year, 1,072 houses were constructed at a total cost of \$4,471,767. This includes approximately \$2,919,431 from public funds with the balance made up from Band funds, personal contributions and V.L.A. accounts.

A survey has been made of housing needs on all reserves throughout Canada. These needs will be met as quickly as funds can be authorized and obtained for this purpose.

### *Fire Protection Services*

Fire protection equipment was purchased for all Branch installations except schools, which are supplied by the Education Directorate. Equipment is also supplied to Indian reserves where no Band funds are available. Arrangements are made for municipal authorities to provide fire protection to Indian reserves and Indian homes.

All fires involving Crown-owned properties are reported to the Dominion Fire Commissioner within 12 hours of their occurrence. One major fire during the fiscal year destroyed the McIntosh Residential School at the Sioux Lookout Agency. This fire happened during the construction of an addition, and replacement value of the building destroyed is estimated at \$1,000,000.

### *Reserve Utilities*

Roads are being constructed on Indian reserves to provide access to and from surrounding communities, and to facilitate bus transportation to and from schools. In planned communities, assistance is being given in the construction and supply of sewage and water facilities that will meet the standards of the usual Canadian home.

## Education Directorate

As a major part of the Branch reorganization the Education Directorate was established to have over-all responsibility and authority for the provision of education services and programs, for the development and co-ordination of education policy and the direction and planning of operating procedures.

### *General*

Although the number of federal schools declined slightly, the enrolment in these schools remained almost unchanged from last year. The annual increase of approximately 3,500 in the Indian school population has been absorbed by provincial schools, which now contain approximately half of the 57,265 Indian pupils in Canada.



Capital contributions of \$2,475,013.82 were made to 45 school boards, two provincial governments and the Yukon Territory to purchase additional accommodation in provincial and territorial schools for 2,728 Indian pupils. Accommodation for a total of 13,299 pupils has been purchased.

In collaboration with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a five-year survey of the 1964 beginner group in Indian schools was initiated. The survey will provide needed data on the child, the parents, the school instruction and the pupil achievement.

An article, "The Education of Indian Children in Canada", was prepared for publication in the 1965 edition of *The Canadian Superintendent*.

### *Curricula*

The language arts program developed in Indian schools over the past six years for kindergarten to Grade VI pupils has been revised for use in all federal schools. Measurable improvements in the teaching of English as a second language to Indian children have been obtained through the use of the new methods and classroom procedures. Several provincial schools in which Indian children are enrolled are now using this program. Some teacher training institutes also have made use of this program to prepare teachers for schools attended by Indian and Metis children.

Federal schools along the Quebec side of James Bay adopted the Quebec provincial program of studies for the primary grades in September, 1964. This change marks the beginning of the severance of these schools from the Ontario system.

The kindergarten program continues to grow. The number of five-year-olds in school during the year was 1,233. The effect of kindergarten instruction on the school progress of the child will be measured by the five-year survey of the 1964 beginner group.

### *Supervision*

The supervisory staff was strengthened to ensure sustained supervision for all but the most remotely situated schools. A wide variety of in-service projects was carried out to improve the teaching and testing programs. Perceptible progress in pupil achievement and interest was noted by the supervisory staff, although poor attendance on some reserves is still a hazard. Liaison with provincial officials and public school staff in the development and extension of the joint school program has helped to bring about many changes in the function and duties of the supervisory staff. There has been an expansion of administrative duties connected with tuition fees, school transportation, joint agreements with school boards and the counselling of students under the education assistance program.

### *Adult Education*

The Adult Education program is directed toward providing Indians with literacy training of a basic and functional nature. Basic training in literacy aims at the development of verbal and arithmetical skills along with general knowledge; functional training aims at the application of basic and advanced skills to specific tasks such as letter writing, completion of application forms, budgeting and maintaining accounts.

The Branch's long-range program is directed toward the provision of literacy training for all adults who have had little or no schooling.

Branch upgrading courses are operated at nine centres across Canada for Indian students whose schooling terminated at low elementary levels. These are in addition to the courses provided by the provinces through the Canadian Vocational Training Programs for adult students who enter with Grade VIII education. The upgrading courses are designed primarily to prepare students for admission to vocational schools. During the 1964-65 fiscal year, 562 Indian students were enrolled in these courses.

### *Vocational Training*

The Branch, through its educational assistance program, provided grants to Indian students to cover costs of tuition, supplies, maintenance, transportation, and personal allowances. In order to provide all Indian youth with the opportunity to become vocationally-trained, the Branch provided upgrading courses for students who did not have sufficient education to enter vocational schools, and supplied counselling and guidance to students in secondary schools. Responsibilities of vocational and guidance counsellors included, along with other duties, the identification of drop outs, the admission of students to courses, and job placement of graduates.

In addition to the enrolment of students in formal vocational training programs, the Branch conducted special training programs designed to provide adults with special skills related to specific areas of employment such as guiding, prospecting, boat-building, and fishery operations.

### *Scholarships*

At the close of the 1964-65 school year, 20 scholarships were awarded to students entering university, teacher training, nursing, vocational training and cultural programs such as music and art. The scholarships ranged from \$250 to \$300 and are awarded in addition to the provision of tuition, supplies, maintenance and personal allowances.

### *School Committees*

The Branch began in 1956 to establish school committees on reserves and since then the number of Indian school committees has risen to 53. These committees assume active responsibility for school attendance, maintenance of school property, and the organization and direction of extra-curricular activities. In other matters, the committees act in an advisory capacity.

At Moose Factory, an agreement was concluded between the Federal and Provincial Governments for the establishment of a school board, including Indian members, to operate a public school enrolling both Indian and non-Indian pupils.

### *Residential Schools*

The number of Indian residential schools and hostels during the year remained at 66. The role of some of the residential schools, however, is changing and they are now being used as hostels from which students attend provincial day schools.

The enrolment in residential schools remained relatively constant. Of 10,294 pupils enrolled, 2,704 were attending provincial schools, a substantial increase over previous years.

An extensive program of modernizing the residential schools was carried out, particularly with respect to mechanical equipment. Additional funds were provided

to enable the principals of the schools to conform insofar as possible with provincial standards concerning the staffs required to maintain and operate mechanical equipment.

### *Number and Organization of Teaching Staff*

A total of 1,474 teachers was employed in Indian schools in the 1964-65 academic year. Of this number, 461 taught in residential schools, 999 in day schools and fourteen in hospital schools. In the summer of 1964, seven seasonal teachers were sent to remote locations in northern Ontario and Quebec, where some of the Indians follow a nomadic way of life. The seasonal teachers provided educational services for the children who were unable to attend school during the regular academic year.

The program of studies is based on the curriculum of the province in which the school is situated, with adaptations to meet the special needs of the Indian children. In addition to regular academic classroom teaching duties, teachers were employed to provide programs in home economics, industrial arts, arts and crafts, music, physical education and adult education. There were also teachers of special terminal, auxiliary and remedial education, upgrading and kindergarten classes. Teacher counsellors provided educational and vocational guidance services for Indian students attending non-Indian schools. Principals and Assistant Principals provide local supervision of teaching staff and educational programs.

The majority of teachers (65.3%) was female. The number of teachers of Indian status employed by the Indian Affairs Branch was 110, including one seasonal teacher. This was 7.4 per cent of the total teaching staff.

In co-operation with the Department of National Defence, the Branch has loaned the services of two teachers to schools operated for dependents of Canadian Service personnel stationed in Europe. Treasury Board authority was granted to enter into reciprocal agreements with provincial school boards for loan of the services of teachers. Agreements were made with six provincial school boards in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario for the loan of the services of two Branch-employed school teachers to teach in provincial schools and for five provincial school teachers to teach in Indian schools.

There is concern for the turnover of teaching staff which continues to be high, 29.3 per cent. To control and reduce this rate, action has been taken to increase salaries payable to teaching staff. Of those who resigned, 39 per cent left to accept other teaching positions. Three teachers died and fifteen retired. Ten were transferred to teaching positions in the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

### *Qualifications of Teaching Staff*

Revised Regulations for the Classification of Teaching Staff and a new salary schedule came into effect on September 1, 1964. Higher salary rates for all qualified teachers and for substitute teachers were authorized.

The percentage of qualified teachers increased from 92.8 per cent last year to 93.6 per cent in 1964-65. Of the total teaching staff, 14.4 per cent had Junior Matriculation plus professional teacher training, and 79.2 per cent had Senior Matriculation and from one to six years of teacher education obtained at Normal Schools, Teachers' Colleges or Universities.



Of the 1,380 qualified teachers, 94.7 per cent have teachers' certificates and professional teacher training from one of the ten Canadian provinces. The rest have completed professional teacher training in the United States, the United Kingdom and Ireland, eight other European countries, Australia, New Zealand, India, Mauritius and South America.

The number of university graduates increased by forty from last year to 228—15.5 per cent of the teaching staff. Thirty-two have a Master's Degree, and three are at the Doctorate level. Forty teachers have been granted a year's educational leave of absence without pay to attend university or teachers' college.

### Administration Directorate

Over-all responsibility and authority for the administration of Indian lands, estates and band membership and for the provision of secretariat and support services rest with the Administration Directorate.

#### *Estates*

Estates reviewed, administered and concluded during the year ending March 30, 1965, totalled 686. New estates opened for administration totalled 536.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were received in more than 100 cases and where third party liability was involved appropriate action was taken.

The estates of approximately 450 mentally incompetent Indians and the assets of more than 200 infant Indians were administered.

Estates currently under active administration are slightly less than 1,600.

### Membership

#### *Enfranchisements*

There were 736 persons enfranchised during the fiscal year. Of these, 80 were enfranchised as a result of application for enfranchisement in accordance with Section 108 (1) of the Indian Act. The remaining 656 enfranchisements resulted, in accordance with Section 108 (2), from the marriage of Indian women to non-Indians.

#### *Adoptions*

The Membership Section is the unit responsible for dealing with the various provincial welfare agencies, parents and others, concerning the registration, enfranchisement and administration of funds of adopted Indian children. There were 136 adoptions of Indian children registered during the fiscal year. Of these, 93 were adopted by non-Indians and 43 by Indians.

#### *Protests*

The addition of 68 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested in accordance with the provisions of Sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act. Decisions were made on 16 of these protests, in which 8 persons were declared entitled and 8 not entitled to be registered as Indians. The remaining 52 protests are under investigation. Decisions were made on 32 protests received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, in which 22 persons were declared entitled and 10 not entitled to be registered as Indians.

*Band Reorganization*

Two bands were divided to form two separate bands each during the year and three bands were amalgamated to form a single band.

**Lands***Land Transactions*

In the past, large areas of reserve lands were surrendered and sold, but Indians now prefer to retain the lands and resources for their own use or to obtain revenue from leasing. In recent years sales have been confined largely to disposing of odd parcels remaining from previous surrenders, and to lands required for public purposes such as highways.

There is a demand for reserve land for residential, commercial and industrial development and the indications are that the demand will grow. Where reserve land is to be used for such purposes, the Branch recommends to the Indians that they lease rather than sell the land. A lease arrangement produces revenue but the Indians retain ownership with the result that the land may be leased again or otherwise dealt with as the Indians may decide on termination of the lease. Usually such leases are for a long term, but as regards rent, the Indians are protected by negotiating a fair rent at the commencement of the term with provision for renegotiation of rent at regular intervals thereafter.

Negotiations continued during the year with the various Provincial Governments as to assignment of land to Indian bands, which is a requirement to meet Treaty obligations made with them.

Acquisition of land in other areas was confined mostly to small parcels or lots required for housing purposes. Isolated parcels of school lands no longer needed and contiguous to Indian reserves were disposed of to Indian bands having the funds to purchase, or who had a need for additional areas to meet expanding population.

Petroleum and natural gas activity has necessitated pipeline rights-of-way on many Indian reserves and documenting of these rights was extensive.

*Management*

The Branch is encouraging Indians to assume greater responsibility with respect to the use and management of reserve land. There were two significant developments in this field during the year.

The Alexander Band in Alberta, wishing to embark on an extensive agricultural development and improvement scheme, requested and was given, pursuant to Section 60 of the Indian Act, the control and management over the lands in Alexander Indian Reserve No. 134 needed to enable the Band and its elected Council to implement and operate the scheme. In addition, band funds were made available to finance the scheme by enlarging the Band's authority to manage and expend revenue moneys under Section 68 of the Act.

In the case of the Moravian Band in Ontario, the Band, through its elected Council, and pursuant to Section 60 of the Act, was granted the right to control and manage the leasing of land on its Reserve by Band members holding Certificates of Possession. For the time being, the granting of leases will be confined to leases for agricultural purposes and for a term not exceeding three years. Henceforth Band members, with the approval of the Band Council, may themselves grant leases

subject to the limitations mentioned. This is a departure from existing practice whereby all leases of reserve land are granted by the Minister. In order to give validity to leases to be granted by Band members it was necessary to exempt them from the provisions of Section 28 (1) of the Act.

### *Leasing*

The granting of 880 new leases and permits, other than oil and gas, brought the total number in effect to 8,259 as compared with 7,379 as of March 31, 1964. These leases and permits produced \$1,813,496.00 in revenue, all of which accrued to the Indian owners of the lands in question. Revenue from leases last year was \$1,503,186.00.

### *Land Surveys and Titles*

The Indian Affairs land surveys and titles administration is similar to that of the provincial land registry and titles offices. The Branch is responsible for establishing and maintaining a registry system in which are recorded all transactions affecting the status and ownership of land in some 2,200 Indian Reserves and settlements throughout Canada.

Because the proper administration of Indian lands, particularly in matters relating to individual holdings, estates, leases, easements, sales and other types of alienations requires accurate survey plans and legal descriptions, the Branch is also responsible for arranging with the Surveyor General of Canada Lands for the boundary and internal subdivision surveys to be carried out on Indian Reserves.

Three types of land registers are maintained: a General Register in which are recorded the details of all general transactions affecting Indian reserve lands; an Individual Land Holdings Register which contains details of original allotments by band councils as well as transfers, sales and other transactions between individuals; and a Surrendered Lands Register which contains particulars relating to the disposal of surrendered Indian reserve lands.

During the year, boundary and subdivision surveys were carried out on 232 reserves and an additional 14 surveys were partially completed. The Branch issued 1,202 Certificates of Possession and 152 Notices of Entitlement. The General Register was completed for an additional 8 reserves bringing the total completion to 280.

A special effort was made to complete the Individual Land Holdings Register for selected Indian reserves. This is a necessary preliminary to exploring the possibility that at least one of the band councils concerned, as a pilot project, would assume responsibility for maintaining its register and participating more fully in the management of reserve lands.

### **Trusts and Annuities**

Indian band funds held by the Government of Canada on behalf of 518 Indian bands totalled \$28,534,363.98 at March 31, 1965. Of this amount \$25,133,094.63 was in Capital funds and \$3,401,269.35 in Revenue funds. Expenditures totalled \$8,112,627.88 as compared with \$7,550,527.08 in the previous year, and income totalled \$8,901,299.17 as compared with \$7,996,347.64.



The following is a comparative statement of some major items of expenditure as compared with 10 years ago:

	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1956</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1965</i>
Cash Distributions .....	\$1,312,869.33	\$1,348,412.54
Housing .....	499,089.55	1,421,980.95
Band Property—Management .....	513,547.45	1,043,874.66
Welfare .....	567,609.13	504,568.72
Agricultural Assistance .....	904,529.79	805,405.03
Roads and Bridges .....	387,785.29	470,658.81

During the year the Governor in Council issued orders pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 68 of the Indian Act permitting twenty-one bands to manage their revenue funds. Twelve were authorized to expend their revenue funds in whole and nine, at their own request, were limited to only part of their revenue funds. The total number of bands operating under Section 68 of the Act for the expenditure of revenue funds at March 31, 1965, was 92.

Seventy-six applications were accepted for the Winter Works Incentive Program sponsored by the Department of Labour. The total estimated cost met initially from band funds, was \$483,000.00. The direct payroll costs approximated \$349,000.00 of which some 50% is refundable by the Department of Labour. An estimated 1,688 Indians were employed for approximately 34,584 man days. Typical projects concerned roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, boundary fencing, Christmas tree propagation, water supplies, sewage, drainage facilities, parks and playgrounds, community halls, cemetery improvements, sea walls and implement sheds.

#### *Band Property Insurance*

Fire insurance for a total coverage of \$6,412,222.00 is carried on 1,304 properties owned by various Indian Bands across Canada. New coverage and renewals totalling \$1,341,357.00 were arranged during the year at a premium cost of \$14,624.22 to the trust funds of the Indian bands.

#### *Band Loans*

Applications for band loans other than housing were received from 67 Indians. Of this number 51 received loans which totalled \$46,970.00, the average loan being \$920.98. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Farm Machinery and Equipment .....	\$11,890.00
Cattle .....	23,650.00
Truck .....	3,700.00
Horses, harness and saddles .....	2,250.00
Land .....	2,450.00
Vehicle repairs .....	600.00
Household furniture .....	2,250.00
Power Saw .....	180.00

A total of 55 band loans aggregating \$29,520.40 were fully retired during the year.



*Personal Savings*

At March 31, 1965, there was \$408,210.15 on deposit in Indian savings made up of 1,290 general savings accounts.

*Annuities*

Annuities totalling \$548,628.00 were distributed to 104,736 Indians in accordance with the various treaties. This includes payments on account of enfranchisement, commutation and arrears. The Government of Ontario refunded \$35,228.00 which was paid under Treaty No. 9.

**Records and Paperwork Management**

In continuation of a program begun five years ago, extensive groups of historically valuable records were gathered during the year from various areas of the country and brought to Ottawa. These records received careful screening and were transferred to the custody of the Dominion Archivist for permanent retention, bringing the total so placed to 1400 linear feet. These records are available for research purposes.

The field records recovered so far apply mainly to the Western provinces. The next phase of the program will be devoted to the records of the Eastern provinces.

**Band Council Administration**

The band council is the officially recognized body with which the Department deals in matters relating to band affairs. The council is responsible for the exercise of the powers and duties given to councils under the Indian Act, and also is concerned with all matters affecting the well-being of their members. Like local government bodies in rural municipalities, with similar powers and duties, band councils may make by-laws concerning health, traffic, public works, zoning and other local matters.

During the year, band councils made 25 by-laws, of which two were money by-laws.

The Branch encourages councils to assume an increasing measure of responsibility for the conduct and management of the affairs of their communities. During the year the Walpole Island Band in southern Ontario assumed the responsibilities of the Agency office previously stationed there. The band council conducts the community's affairs with the aid of a band manager and staff appointed from band membership by the council.

Permission to manage band revenue funds was given to 21 bands, bringing to 92 the number of bands which manage all or part of their revenue funds.

There were 196 elections to choose band councils.

**Field Administration**

The number of Indian agencies decreased by one to 87. This was due to the amalgamation of New Westminster and Vancouver Agencies into the Fraser Agency.

The position of Regional Supervisor of Ontario, with an office in Toronto, was created as the first step toward amalgamating the Northern Ontario Region and the Southern Ontario Region into one Ontario Region. The purpose of this change is to

improve the quality of service available to the Indians by facilitating liaison with the provincial government and to recognize the fact that population shifts in Ontario tend to be from the north into the highly industrialized southern area.

Approval was granted a new series of classifications for field staff at somewhat higher salaries with the objective of recruiting those who have special skills in human relations in addition to basic competence gained through training or experience.

### *Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b>MARITIMES</b>			
Miramichi	Amherst, N.S.	St. John River	Woodstock, N.B.
Eskasoni	Chatham, N.B.	Shubenacadie	Micmac, N.S.
P.E.I.	Eskasoni, N.S.		
	Lennox Island, P.E.I.		
<b>QUEBEC</b>			
Abitibi	Quebec City		
Bersimis	Amos		
Caughnawaga	Betsiamites	Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Maniwaki	Caughnawaga	Restigouche	Restigouche
Odanak-Lorette	Maniwaki	Seven Islands	Maliotenam
Oka	Quebec City	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
	Oka		
<b>ONTARIO</b>			
<i>Southern Ontario</i>	Toronto	Sarnia	Sarnia
Caradoc	Muncey	Bruce	Chippewa Hill
Christian Island	Christian Island	Six Nations	Brantford
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	St. Regis	St. Regis (Quebec)
Simcoe	Sutton West	Tyendinaga	Deseronto
Peterborough	Peterborough	Walpole Island	Sarnia
		Parry Sound	Parry Sound
<i>Northern Ontario</i>	Fort William		
Chapleau	Chapleau	Nakina	Nakina
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Nipissing	North Bay
James Bay	Moose Factory	Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Kenora	Kenora	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Manitoulin	Manitowaning	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout
<b>MANITOBA</b>			
Clandeboyne	Winnipeg		
Dauphin	Selkirk	Nelson River	Ilford
Fisher River	Dauphin	Norway House	Norway House
Island Lake	Hodgson	Portage-la-Prairie	Portage-la-Prairie
	Island Lake	The Pas	The Pas
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>			
Battleford	Battleford	File Hills-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Carlton	Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Crooked Lake	Broadview	Pelly	Kamsack
Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Shellbrook	Shellbrook
		Touchwood	Punnichy
<b>ALBERTA</b>			
Athabaska	Edmonton	Hobbema	Hobbema
Blackfoot	Fort Chipewyan	Lesser Slave Lake	High Prairie
Blood	Gleichen	Peigan	Brocket
Edmonton	Cardston	Saddle Lake	St. Paul
Fort Vermilion	Edmonton	Stony-Sarcee	Calgary
	Fort Vermilion		

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE	Fort Smith N.W.T.		
Aklavik	Inuvik	Yellowknife	Yellowknife
Fort Smith	Fort Smith	Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson
BRITISH COLUMBIA and YUKON			
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Vancouver		
Babine	Hazelton	Nicola	Merritt
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Okanagan	Vernon
Burns Lake	Burns Lake	Queen Charlotte	Masset
Cowichan	Duncan	Skeena River	Prince Rupert
Fort St. John	Fort St. John	Stuart Lake	Prince George
Kamloops	Kamloops	Terrace	Terrace
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Fraser	Vancouver
Kwawkwalth	Alert Bay	West Coast	Port Alberni
Lytton	Lytton	Williams Lake	Williams Lake
Yukon			
Yukon	Whitehorse		

## Staff Training

During the year the training of staff continued through developmental courses and courses for the orientation of new staff.

The Staff Training Unit arranged and conducted the following courses:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Orientation Course for New Superintendents .....	16
Training Course for Regional Trainers .....	10
Junior Clerks Course .....	30
Senior Clerks Course .....	25
Letter and Report Writing (Correspondence) .....	115

The Civil Service training facilities were used to advantage and the following courses attended by Branch staff:

Basic Administration Course .....	9
Cost Accounting Course .....	3
Intermediate Government Administration Course..	8
Management Training Course .....	9
Secretarial Training Course .....	3
French Language Training .....	7
Save a Life Week—St. John Ambulance .....	32

Approximately nine staff members attended courses conducted outside the Civil Service to bring them up-to-date on specialized services.

Regional staff who attended the Trainer's course at Headquarters organized courses for Agency clerks in the British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta Regions.





## STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. *Citizenship Registration—for the first eighteen years under Canadian Citizenship Act*

CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES	1947 to 1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	TOTALS
ISSUED										
To Canadians by										
Birth.....	18,745	1,258	1,318	1,916	1,175	1,134	1,058	1,172	1,439	
Naturalization.....	40,399	2,515	3,118	2,194	1,833	1,739	1,366	1,440	1,586	
Marriage.....	10,969	466	673	552	465	410	367	342	375	
Domicile.....	18,896	1,312	1,527	1,101	1,132	1,141	960	1,142	1,603	
To Remove Doubt.....	136	8	5	12	5	2	2	2	12	
Resumption.....	191	11	18	15	30	36	35	47	98	
Replacements.....	2,113	1,312	1,563	1,529	1,510	1,648	1,478	2,322	2,881	
Minutaries.....	26,002	39,582	41,173	37,395	35,911	33,611	45,234	47,913	47,384	
TOTAL ISSUED.....	117,451	46,464	49,395	43,994	42,061	39,721	50,500	54,380	55,378	499,344
GRANTED TO										
British:										
Adults.....	18,141	7,266	8,501	7,793	7,567	7,974	9,100	8,785	9,001	
Minors.....	2,221	1,351	1,693	1,748	1,814	1,852	2,278	2,383	2,295	
Adopted or Legitimated.....	67	33	40	42	27	20	20	57	98	
TOTAL BRITISH.....	20,429	8,650	10,234	9,583	9,408	9,846	11,398	11,225	11,394	102,167
Alien:										
Adults.....	166,131	73,571	58,905	49,061	40,599	36,369	49,002	44,944	40,942	
Minors.....	20,742	12,561	14,188	11,884	11,936	9,821	11,276	12,637	11,190	
Adopted or Legitimated.....	187	222	272	321	122	126	122	303	365	
Re-acquisition of Status.....	5,048	458	584	419	310	312	282	359	443	
TOTAL ALIEN.....	192,108	86,812	73,949	61,685	52,967	46,628	60,682	58,243	52,940	686,014
TOTAL GRANTS.....	212,537	95,462	84,183	71,268	62,375	56,474	72,080	69,468	64,334	788,181
GRAND TOTAL.....	329,988	141,926	133,578	115,262	104,436	96,195	122,580	123,848	119,712	1,287,525
MISCELLANEOUS										
Retention.....	936	152	120	80	121	92	108	143	195	1,947
Registration of Birth										
Abroad.....	18,494	4,422	5,321	5,037	4,904	5,477	5,053	5,708	6,565	60,981
*Extension.....		65	30	80	88	55	104	115	138	675
*Loss by Alienation.....	2,391	17	22	204	157	246	397	542	700	4,676
Renunciation.....	7						1			8
Revocation.....	1,506	3	7	5	4	1	2	1		1,529

\*Represents only those cases reported to Branch by Posts Abroad (Extensions not issued by Department).



Table 2. Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1964

Country of Former Citizenship	Totals	Period of Immigration								Born in Canada <sup>1</sup>
		Before 1921	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1964	
Africa (n.o.s.).....	1							1		
Albania.....	13						1	12		
Algeria.....	1									
Argentina.....	81		1			1	16	61	2	
Austria.....	1,059	21	16	3		30	507	476	4	2
Belgium.....	779	5	9	2		53	249	447	9	5
Brazil.....	51					2	4	44	1	
British Countries.....	11,405	11	30	24	48	1,789	3,878	5,390	235	
Bulgaria.....	28	1	2	1		1	7	15	1	
Chile.....	9							9		
China.....	1,922	164	20	2	1	27	416	1,115	170	7
Colombia.....	10						1	9		
Costa Rica.....	1								1	
Cuba.....	14						1	10	3	
Czechoslovakia.....	248	2	41	27		38	52	81	6	1
Denmark.....	1,021	5	19	2	1	33	228	712	6	15
Dominican Republic.....	3						2	1		
Ecuador.....	2							1		1
Egypt.....	67							62	5	
Estonia.....	214	1	1		1	77	110	24		
Finland.....	658	7	58	6		12	207	361	6	1
France.....	957	9	9	1	1	28	325	557	22	5
Germany.....	8,566	7	42	4	1	359	3,649	4,358	134	12
Greece.....	3,275	2	4	2		42	465	2,675	85	
Guatemala.....	1							1		
Haiti.....	16					2	2	7	5	
Hungary.....	4,362	1	44	16		39	135	4,036	89	2
Iceland.....	6	1						5		
Iran.....	12						2	9	1	
Iraq.....	17						1	14	2	
Ireland.....	12	1					2	9		
Israel.....	948	1				1	34	888	24	
Italy.....	10,333	19	22	7		262	3,395	6,381	237	10
Japan.....	76	4	4	4			11	39	9	5
Jordan.....	2						1	1		
Korea.....	9					1	1	5	2	
Latvia.....	251					70	86	91	4	
Lebanon.....	310		1			5	35	251	18	
Libya.....	1							1		
Lithuania.....	180		8	2		74	50	44	2	
Luxembourg.....	31						6	23	2	
Mexico.....	21		1	1			2	13	3	1
Morocco.....	141							130	11	
Nepal.....	1								1	
Netherlands.....	6,146	4	9	1		432	3,324	2,354	15	7
Neth. East Indies.....	3						1	2		
Norway.....	246	13	26	1		14	72	105	3	12
Panama.....	1								1	
Paraguay.....	33						13	20		
Peru.....	8					1	1	5	1	
Philippines.....	5							2	3	
Poland.....	3,229	34	141	53	1	587	543	1,712	137	21
Portugal.....	1,196	1				1	121	985	88	
Roumania.....	234	6	25	6		16	66	108	3	4
Spain.....	211	1				1	31	173	5	
Sweden.....	126	9	25	1		12	35	37		
Switzerland.....	315	5	17	7		9	87	177	8	5
Syria.....	10		1				1	8		
Tunisia.....	49							49		
Turkey.....	155						4	149	2	
United States.....	995	159	101	65	26	128	149	201	120	46
Ukraine.....	809	15	71	19		226	267	195	10	6
U.S.S.R.....	276	28	18	1		69	75	75	2	8
Uruguay.....	2							1	1	
Venezuela.....	40	1				1	2	35	1	
Viet Nam.....	5							3		
Yugoslavia.....	3,125	1	30	6		59	283	2,615	130	1
TOTALS.....	64,334	539	796	264	80	4,502	18,958	37,381	1,630	184

<sup>1</sup>Mainly women who lost their Canadian status prior to 1947 by marriage to an alien.

Table 3. Summary of Principal Components of Canada's Population, 1861-1961

Period	Intercensal Years Data			Population at End of Decade		
	Births	Deaths	Immigration	Total	Canadian Born	Foreign Born
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1861-1871.....	1,369	718	183	3,689	3,064	625
1871-1881.....	1,477	754	353	4,325	3,722	603
1881-1891.....	1,538	824	903	4,833	4,189	644
1891-1901.....	1,546	828	326	5,371	4,672	699
1901-1911.....	1,931	811	1,759	7,207	5,620	1,587
1911-1921.....	2,338	988 <sup>1</sup>	1,612	8,788	6,832	1,956
1921-1931.....	2,415	1,055	1,203	10,377	8,069	2,308
1931-1941.....	2,294	1,072	150	11,507	9,488	2,019
1941-1951.....	3,186	1,214	548	14,009 <sup>2</sup>	11,949	2,060
1951-1961.....	4,468	1,320	1,543	18,238	15,394	2,844

<sup>1</sup>Excludes extra mortality associated with World War I, estimated at 120,000.<sup>2</sup>Includes Newfoundland which had a population of 361,416 in 1951.

Table 4. Immigration to Canada by Calendar Year, 1852-1964

1852.....	29,307	1881.....	47,991	1910.....	286,839	1939.....	16,994
1853.....	29,464	1882.....	112,458	1911.....	331,288	1940.....	11,324
1854.....	37,263	1883.....	133,624	1912.....	375,756	1941.....	9,329
1855.....	25,296	1884.....	103,824	1913.....	400,870	1942.....	7,576
1856.....	22,544	1885.....	79,169	1914.....	150,484	1943.....	8,504
1857.....	33,854	1886.....	69,152	1915.....	36,665	1944.....	12,801
1858.....	12,339	1887.....	84,526	1916.....	55,914	1945.....	22,722
1859.....	6,300	1888.....	88,766	1917.....	72,910	1946.....	71,719
1860.....	6,276	1889.....	91,600	1918.....	41,845	1947.....	64,127
1861.....	13,589	1890.....	75,067	1919.....	107,698	1948.....	125,414
1862.....	18,294	1891.....	82,165	1920.....	138,824	1949.....	95,217
1863.....	21,000	1892.....	30,996	1921.....	91,728	1950.....	73,912
1864.....	24,779	1893.....	29,633	1922.....	64,224	1951.....	194,391
1865.....	18,958	1894.....	20,829	1923.....	133,729	1952.....	164,498
1866.....	11,427	1895.....	18,790	1924.....	124,164	1953.....	168,868
1867.....	10,666	1896.....	16,835	1925.....	84,907	1954.....	154,227
1868.....	12,765	1897.....	21,716	1926.....	135,982	1955.....	109,946
1869.....	18,630	1898.....	31,900	1927.....	158,886	1956.....	164,857
1870.....	24,706	1899.....	44,543	1928.....	166,783	1957.....	282,164
1871.....	27,773	1900.....	41,681	1929.....	164,993	1958.....	124,851
1872.....	36,578	1901.....	55,747	1930.....	104,806	1959.....	106,928
1873.....	50,050	1902.....	89,102	1931.....	27,530	1960.....	104,111
1874.....	39,373	1903.....	138,660	1932.....	20,591	1961.....	71,689
1875.....	27,382	1904.....	131,252	1933.....	14,382	1962.....	74,586
1876.....	25,633	1905.....	141,465	1934.....	12,476	1963.....	93,151
1877.....	27,082	1906.....	211,653	1935.....	11,277	1964.....	112,606
1878.....	29,807	1907.....	272,409	1936.....	11,643		
1879.....	40,492	1908.....	143,326	1937.....	15,101		
1880.....	38,505	1909.....	173,694	1938.....	17,244		

Table 5. Age, Sex and Marital Status of Immigrants, 1964

Age Group	Grand Total	MALES						FEMALES					
		Single	Married	Wid-owed	Di-vorced	Sep-arated	Total	Single	Married	Wid-owed	Di-vorced	Sep-arated	Total
0-4.....	11,156	5,760					5,760	5,396					5,396
5-9.....	9,100	4,716					4,716	4,384					4,384
10-14.....	6,892	3,510					3,510	3,381					3,382
15-19.....	9,310	4,412	51				4,463	3,654	1,193				4,847
20-24.....	19,825	7,120	1,861	1	8	6	8,996	5,527	5,254	4	28	16	10,829
25-29.....	18,812	4,836	5,055	4	51	31	9,977	3,130	5,562	18	94	31	8,835
30-34.....	11,951	1,583	4,715	12	81	39	6,430	1,207	4,150	34	89	41	5,521
35-39.....	7,886	632	3,481	13	72	15	4,213	598	2,890	62	94	29	3,673
40-44.....	5,059	234	2,369	14	52	19	2,688	298	1,857	93	96	27	2,371
45-49.....	2,751	108	1,199	14	47	10	1,378	136	1,009	162	53	13	1,373
50-54.....	2,567	61	939	36	21	7	1,064	93	949	358	66	37	1,503
55-59.....	2,292	30	767	51	15	5	868	74	732	518	62	38	1,424
60-64.....	1,915	13	518	63	15	7	616	62	537	638	34	28	1,299
65-69.....	1,511	22	472	83	7	3	587	61	307	518	18	20	924
70 and over.....	1,579	17	351	183	6	2	559	79	188	726	19	8	1,020
TOTAL.....	112,606	33,054	21,778	474	375	144	55,825	28,080	24,629	3,131	653	288	56,781



Table 6. Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants Calendar Year 1964

Country of Last Permanent Residence	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
Algeria.....	3					2	1					
Arabia, Saudi.....	7					6					1	
Argentina.....	461					104	305	6	8	22	16	
Australia.....	1,855	1		10	1	213	774	35	15	113	693	
Austria.....	1,099	2	2	5		240	607	42	18	93	89	1
Belgium.....	989			1	1	627	280	14	22	14	30	
Bermuda.....	82	4		3	1	12	52	2			8	
Brazil.....	428				2	108	247	10	1	4	56	
Britain.....	29,279	225	6	350	231	2,983	19,218	890	622	1,568	3,173	13
England.....	20,481	166	5	287	158	2,408	12,831	677	478	1,109	2,355	7
Northern Ireland.....	1,847	6		8	9	98	1,411	48	17	121	128	1
Scotland.....	6,698	41		50	64	462	4,820	156	114	319	667	5
Wales.....	236	12	1	5		15	145	9	13	19	17	
Lesser Br. Isles.....	17						11				6	
Bulgaria.....	6					1	4	1				
Ceylon.....	80					22	48			2	8	
China.....	184	4	1	10	7	10	88	26	10	7	21	
Czechoslovakia.....	91			1		13	62	4	4	5	2	
Denmark.....	717			4		67	357	18	9	101	160	1
Egypt.....	1,855	1		5	1	1,427	369	12	3	10	27	
Finland.....	353					39	242	6	3	7	55	
France.....	4,542	3	1	17	15	3,559	708	37	18	82	102	
Germany.....	5,992	11	1	48	43	929	3,411	328	104	482	624	11
Greece.....	4,391	2		62	3	1,972	2,036	72	38	44	162	
Hong Kong.....	2,490	23	3	26	10	315	757	98	178	285	789	6
Hungary.....	424		4	4	3	73	235	18	6	35	46	
Iceland.....	20		5			3	4				3	
India.....	1,154	1		55	12	176	456	34	37	48	335	
Iran.....	31			2		22	4		1	1	7	
Ireland (Republic).....	680	10		2		67	425	15	15	72	1	4
Israel.....	871			4		541	275	19	1	12	19	
Italy.....	19,297		4	36	11	5,034	12,821	194	81	388	707	21
Japan.....	138			3		15	48	4	4	8	56	
Latvia.....						1						
Lebanon.....	347	1		7	6	146	163			19	5	
Luxembourg.....	36					14	19				3	
Malta.....	1,162			1		9	1,074	22		19	37	
Mexico.....	136	1				34	40	9	2	13	34	3
Morocco.....	1,092					839	246	5			2	
Netherlands, The.....	2,029	3	4	23	12	215	1,159	34	16	230	331	2
New Zealand.....	448	2		5	2	24	143	5	15	36	216	
Norway.....	259	5		12	14	52	66	6	3	28	72	1
Pakistan.....	282	1		5	2	134	96	9	4	7	24	
Poland.....	1,944			2	3	257	1,257	168	41	152	61	3
Portugal.....	5,309	9		18	1	1,104	3,280	244	29	119	504	1
Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	266	1		12		26	101	8	13	15	90	
Roumania.....	57					21	35			1		
South Africa, Rep.....	417	3		8	2	53	217	5	10	43	76	
Spain.....	674			9	2	406	205	10	2	13	27	
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	16	2		2	1	9						
Sweden.....	325			7	6	57	137	6	3	16	93	
Switzerland.....	1,446	1		8	6	628	641	16	4	56	85	1
Syria.....	37					13	24					
Tunisia.....	38					27	11					
Turkey.....	304			6	5	170	90	11	6	3	13	
U.S.S.R.....	77					6	48	6	2	6	9	
United States.....	12,565	112	48	353	268	1,754	5,364	378	337	1,164	2,747	40
Yugoslavia.....	1,187			1		78	929	36	16	53	72	2
Africa, n.e.s.....	203	8		13	1	24	74	3	12	22	46	
Asia, n.e.s.....	500	6		7	2	75	242	19	14	35	100	
Central America, n.e.s.....	34					6	16	1		4	7	
Europe, n.e.s.....	107					19	87		1			
South America, n.e.s.....	1,368			20	7	305	808	43	33	18	134	
West Indies.....	2,199	2		22	15	879	1,053	71	34	38	85	
Other Countries, n.e.s.....	221					8	6			8	198	
TOTAL.....	112,606	445	79	1,189	696	25,973	61,468	3,006	1,795	5,521	12,324	110

n.e.s. means "not elsewhere specified".

Table 7. Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin, 1925-1964

Ethnic Origin	Ten years ended Dec. 31 1934		Ten years ended Dec. 31 1944		Ten years ended Dec. 31 1954		Seven years ended Dec. 31 1961		1962		1963		1964	
									From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total
Albanian.....	162	29	234	167	27	1	28	51	51	20	51	20	9	29
Arabian.....	37	12	221	520	65	2	67	153	154	205	154	205	9	214
Armenian.....	418	40	400	1,407	769	8	6	777	899	841	932	841	14	855
Austrian**.....	8,423	811	10,790	9,339	516	30	506	538	50	588	671	671	80	751
Belgian.....	414,136	66,947	400,148	313,434	16,635	5,634	22,269	509	546	539	539	674	49	723
British.....									25,526	5,844	31,100	29,928	6,271	36,199
English.....	218,451	43,798	257,323	195,249	9,901	3,137	13,038	14,653	3,215	3,215	17,868	17,725	3,611	21,336
Irish.....	72,901	10,013	47,152	47,750	2,153	1,339	3,492	3,325	3,492	1,454	4,767	3,775	1,454	5,229
Scottish.....	109,088	12,006	87,618	66,335	4,106	1,012	5,118	6,667	7,734	1,066	7,734	7,571	1,066	8,637
Welsh.....	13,696	1,130	8,055	7,100	475	146	621	611	731	857	731	857	140	997
Bulgarian.....	1,370	122	824	283	17	1	18	23	23	32	23	32	3	35
Chinese.....	7		11,576	13,903	826	50	876	1,502	1,571	3,176	1,571	3,176	34	3,210
Czech and Slovak.....	25,749	5,629	10,966	1,855	81	70	151	77	160	162	160	162	75	237
Danish.....	16,083	635	13,010	18,306	606	136	742	712	131	739	131	739	113	852
East Indian.....	551	88	945	3,578	814	36	850	1,301	85	1,386	1,386	2,030	47	2,077
Estonian.....	525	33	13,422	1,026	51	3	54	63	69	44	69	44	13	82
Finnish.....	23,228	481	9,596	8,332	340	45	385	285	285	415	325	415	61	476
French.....	31,814	8,485	31,035	24,256	2,109	865	2,974	2,559	732	3,291	3,291	3,155	889	4,044
German**.....	94,235	7,098	157,558	127,588	5,118	1,882	7,000	4,906	4,906	5,128	6,550	5,128	1,963	7,091
Greek.....	3,514	680	13,055	33,582	4,164	75	4,239	5,554	93	5,647	5,647	5,127	73	5,200
Hungarian.....	30,978	2,497	12,263	40,680	759	78	837	902	93	995	995	987	67	1,054
Icelandic.....	349	61	266	230	1	3	4	12	6	16	18	16	1	17
Iranian.....	34	6	62	113	28	8	36	41	31	72	72	35	3	38
Italian.....	14,856	2,358	116,774	173,251	14,181	357	14,538	15,887	307	16,194	16,194	21,091	417	21,508
Japanese.....	2,837	469	42,169	1,096	134	25	134	174	25	139	139	137	16	153
Jewish.....	28,398	6,440	42,308	21,884	1,349	40	1,840	1,697	43	2,180	2,180	2,636	47	3,113
Latvian.....	377	42	13,347	1,067	36	27	66	42	70	92	92	48	19	111
Lithuanian.....	5,362	262	1,533	2,993	364	21	372	895	21	900	900	49	35	94
Maltese.....	186	15	5,333	2,182	8	8	372	182	11	900	900	1,191	9	1,200
Mexican.....	2,327	390	1,890	5,960	137	6	24	14	10	24	24	22	5	27
Negro.....	13,088	2,278	110,655	50,198	1,681	182	1,559	2,270	183	2,453	2,453	2,470	157	2,627
Netherlands.....	2,107	107	223	202	37	301	1,982	1,812	369	2,181	2,181	2,061	403	2,464
North American Indian.....									21	21	21	2	26	28
Norwegian.....	21,871	1,026	6,872	5,590	208	187	288	288	214	502	502	289	191	480
Polish.....	38,394	3,092	61,288	23,027	1,956	200	2,143	1,866	203	2,069	2,069	2,399	222	2,621
Portuguese.....	117	50	2,655	3,138	3,398	45	3,443	4,689	43	4,732	4,732	6,090	19	6,109
Romanian.....	2,174	378	3,374	1,138	143	10	155	153	10	163	163	135	30	165
Russian.....	7,168	868	7,969	1,922	112	86	198	108	69	177	177	132	69	201
Slovak.....	385	18	2,024	5,119	739	83	822	1,351	117	1,468	1,468	144	144	1,642
Spanish.....	19,020	947	4,179	3,863	144	213	367	1,160	233	395	395	737	96	833
Swedish.....	3,614	565	5,731	3,614	531	90	674	588	73	661	661	164	14	178
Swiss.....	986	217	1,293	2,445	531	30	566	659	40	699	699	325	16	341
Syrian.....	66	3	123	630	44	44	174	285	25	310	310	154	16	202
Turkish.....	59,895	6,295	34,232	2,933	122	48	170	164	51	215	215	154	48	202
Ukrainian.....	18,411	2,130	7,726	22,415	1,965	79	2,044	2,349	66	2,415	2,415	3,055	61	3,116
Yugoslavian.....			145	1,078	346	84	430	611	163	774	774	1,758	68	1,826
Others.....														
TOTAL.....	891,336	122,793	1,135,095	964,546	62,943	11,643	74,586	81,415	11,736	93,151	93,151	100,041	12,565	112,606

\*Included with German prior to 1953.

\*\*Includes Austrian up to and including 1952; also in the five year period ended Dec. 31, 1954.

Table 8. Ethnic Origin (or Groups of Origins<sup>1</sup>) and Country

Country of Last Permanent Residence	TOTAL	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Ceylonese	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German
							TOTAL	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
1 Algeria.....	3		1																			1
2 Arabia, Saudi.....	7						4	4														2
3 Argentina.....	461		1	4	2	1	18	8							1							8
4 Australia.....	1,855			2	2	5	1,270	942	137	167	24			11	10	3	4	1	7	7	15	19
5 Austria.....	1,099	3			510									7	13							36
6 Belgium.....	989				2	619								7	5	1		1	2	2	4	5
7 Bermuda.....	82						40	29		5												1
8 Brazil.....	428	6	1	2			15	12		6	3	4		11		1				1	5	3
9 Britain.....	29,279		5	12	40	8	26,326	15,549	2,843	7,143	791	1	4	77	26	21	304	112	13	104	166	
10 England.....	20,481		5	12	38	8	17,703	15,143	900	1,067	593	1	4	75	26	20	293	111	13	88	156	
11 Northern Ireland.....	1,847				1		1,833	43	1,764	25	1			1				1				2
12 Scotland.....	6,698						6,543	303	174	6,044	22			1		1	10				10	10
13 Wales.....	236						233	47	5	7	174									3		
14 Lesser Br. Isles.....	17				1		14	13			1									1		
15 Bulgaria.....	6											4										
16 Ceylon.....	80						8	6		2			27	1		5	11					
17 China.....	184						1	1						178			1					
18 Czechoslovakia.....	91				1										73							
19 Denmark.....	717						8	8						1	1	676						
20 Egypt.....	1,855	51	620	9	2		4	4				1		1	1		354		2	1	6	
21 Estonia.....																						
22 Finland.....	353	4	7	12	8	26	24	17	4	3		3		3	10	2	1	2	1	342	26	
23 France.....	4,542	35	4	40	3		83	65	10	6	2			7	6	2	59	4	2	2,849	16	
24 Germany.....	5,992																					
25 Greece.....	4,391	6		23			9	7				5					2	3	5	4,339	1	
26 Hong Kong.....	2,490													12,445								
27 Hungary.....	424																				5	
28 Iceland.....	20						1				1					1					2	
29 India.....	1,154	1		1			55	48	6		1			45		1	1,011			3	4	
30 Iran.....	31																					
31 Ireland (Republic).....	680						666	11	645	10				1			3			1		
32 Israel.....	871	29	11												1					1	1	
33 Italy.....	19,297	4	2	2			10	10							1		1	4			1	
34 Japan.....	138						6	6														
35 Latvia.....	2																					
36 Lebanon.....	347	28	63																	1		
37 Lithuania.....																						
38 Luxembourg.....	36				2		1	1												1		
39 Malta.....	1,162						15	12	2	1							1					
40 Mexico.....	136						15	13												6	5	
41 Morocco.....	1,092	1																				
42 Netherlands, The.....	2,029		4	6	2		17	13	2	2							5			23	12	
43 New Zealand.....	448						385	285	27	69	4			3	5	1			2	3	9	
44 Norway.....	259			1			7	5		1	1											
45 Pakistan.....	282	3					22	9		9	4			5			144		1		1	
46 Ploand.....	1,944																				2	
47 Portugal.....	5,309		1				9	3	6						8		1	3		3		
48 Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	266						187	134	13	29	11	3					4			4	7	
49 Roumania.....	57			1																		
50 St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	16																			14		
51 South Africa, Rep.....	417	1			2		204	162	20	16	6					3	18		1	10	21	
52 Spain.....	674			1	1		5	4		1										4	4	
53 Sweden.....	325		3	4			10	10								2	1		8	32	2	
54 Switzerland.....	1,446			23	1		17	16		1					1	7	7		1	15	110	
55 Syria.....	37	1	14																			
56 Tunisia.....	38																					
57 Turkey.....	304	2	35									3								1	1	
58 U.S.S.R.....	77																				5	
59 United States.....	12,565	9	9	14	80	49	6,271	3,611	1,454	1,066	140	3		34	75	113	47	1	13	61	889	
60 Yugoslavia.....	1,187	1			2	1	1								6						1,963	
61 Africa, n.e.s. <sup>2</sup> .....	203		1				89	67	2	11	9			5		1	69			1	6	
62 Asia, n.e.s. <sup>2</sup> .....	500		27	15			26	23		3				112		2	12			7	7	
63 Central America, n.e.s. <sup>2</sup> .....	34						3	3									2				2	
64 Europe, n.e.s. <sup>2</sup> .....	107		7				6	2	4					1		3					1	
65 South America, n.e.s. <sup>2</sup> .....	1,368	6	8	9	1		70	45	7	16	2			92	2	1	123	1		15	176	
66 West Indies.....	2,199	1					276	182	34	58	2			99			113			29	21	
67 Other Countries, n.e.s. <sup>2</sup> .....	221						12	6	5	1				69		2	128			8	1	
68 TOTAL.....	112,606	29	214	855	751	723	36,199	21,336	5,229	8,637	997	35	33	3,210	237	852	2,077	380	57	476	4,044	7,091

<sup>1</sup>Groupings of origins or of countries are used as a practical measure and are not to be interpreted as non-recognition of the component origins or countries.

<sup>2</sup>n.e.s. means "Not Elsewhere Specified".



## of Last Permanent Residence of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1964

Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Pakistani	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavic	Others
	1																											1
2	9			261		12											20	2	4	3	36							2
48	71			106		9	13	8						4			30	29	2	14	6	10	2	1	4	9	29	9
2	107			1		49		5	2					9	4		12	6	28	2	6				6	66	19	4
32	17			158		5					5						6	21	2	3					5	318	2	5
				2														20	1	18	67							7
33	40			69	1	16		7	1			1	16	12			12	92	1	2						1	12	4
69	109		7	237	2	230	24	225			35		723	58	24	20	253	53	4	16	20	8	19	3	11	47	57	46
69	101		4	207	1	215	23	216			35		711	49	17	20	225	51	4	16	75	8	17	3	10	47	57	44
			2			3											1	1										10
	8		1	29	1	12	1	9					12	8	7		27	1			2		2		1			2
																												13
				1																								14
1														16					4								1	15
																												8
4	1					7											2			4								16
	4					4											5			1						2		17
203	1			45		36		336			8			1	1				1	3	2		1	124	30		1	18
																												3
2						1																						21
21	50			493		137		3	1				2				57	248	4	9	2		6	2	4		282	25
154	44		9	359	2	33	2	3	1					13	3	9	50	11	2	8	60	1	9	6	45	20	534	10
4,328	1			2		3													1								11	25
				1		2											2	18			2							5
1	398					14		1																				27
			16																									28
	1					12												4		3		1		1				9
			15			11									1	1												230
	1			6		1																						31
4	15			18,629		822		2									4		1		1				1	1	509	5
				129		53											6		44	1	1		2					33
																												34
2				1			1	240			1														4	2		35
																												236
																												37
																												38
				20																								1
				11																								139
				2																								140
				5																								21
15	21			28													17	2	10		62		1	1				41
	3			7													5		9	10	56		2		2			42
5				1														4			40		1					743
1																		5					1					44
																		17										8
																		5,278										645
10																		6										10
3	4			1		13	4							10						1								747
				1		10													36	1								248
																												149
4				7		38		2						6	39	1		2		1								50
				3		1																						43
4	5			1		1																						51
12	23		3	404	1	12		5						1	11	1		3			650		1		11			152
								2																				53
																												55
																												56
46	4			4		38		2	1																			57
4						11			3																			58
73	67	1	3	417	26	477	19	11	35	1		9	5	157	403	191		22	30	62	115	239	96	14	16	48	61	105
21	12			4														1	2	1								860
				1														3										461
	1		1		1	12		1																				243
																												62
85	1																											163
10	41			219		37		2	8																			164
1				2		14																						165
																												166
																												167
5,200	1,054	17	38	21,508	163	3,113	67	635	84	13	1,200	27	2,627	2,464	480	104	2,621	6,109	165	201	1,642	452	833	178	341	202	3,116	689

Table 9. Ethnic Origin (or Groups of Origins<sup>1</sup>) and

Country of Citizenship	TOTAL	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Ceylonese	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German
							TOTAL	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
1 Albania.....	2	2																				
2 Arabia, Saudi.....	1		1																			
3 Argentina.....	227																					
4 Australia.....	1,896				5		1,386	1,025	152	179	30			4	9	5	1	7	3	14	57	32
5 Austria.....	658				607																	
6 Belgium.....	675					659	1	1						5	1			2	1	1	31	
7 Brazil.....	152						8	8										1		1	25	
8 Britain & Colonies.....	32,773		5	14	22	10	27,374	16,431	2,720	7,391	832	1	6	839	23	14	500	1	8	4	87	108
9 Bulgaria.....	7																					
10 Ceylon.....	78						3	1	1	1		26				5	14					
11 China.....	2,127												2,127									
12 Czechoslovakia.....	92				1										78							
13 Denmark.....	716														706					2	3	2
14 Egypt.....	1,532		64	550	4	1	3	3				1			1			368				
15 Estonia.....	1																	1				
16 Finland.....	401																	1	395			1
17 France.....	3,417		3	5	8	14	6	2	1	2	1				2	1	2	1		3,008		8
18 Germany.....	4,866		1		5		11	6	5									1	1		24,794	
19 Greece.....	4,819			3														1	1			
20 Hungary.....	460																					5
21 Iceland.....	16																					
22 India.....	1,309			1	1		34	29	5					8		1,223						5
23 Iran.....	48			6																		1
24 Ireland, Republic.....	908			1			897	6	888	3										1		
25 Israel.....	929		29	10								3										2
26 Italy.....	20,720			1	6													1				2
27 Japan.....	140																					
28 Latvia.....	3																					1
29 Lebanon.....	385		23	68														3				
30 Lithuania.....	4																					
31 Luxembourg.....	12																					
32 Mexico.....	114						3	3												5	4	
33 Morocco.....	980		3																	1		
34 Netherlands, The.....	1,989				5	1	3	2	1							5	1					4
35 New Zealand.....	457				4		397	277	30	87	3			1			1			3	8	
36 Norway.....	268						2			1	1											1
37 Pakistan.....	307		7				18	9		6	3											
38 Poland.....	1,995														9		158		1			2
39 Portugal.....	5,721					1	3			3			7			2				1		
40 Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	111						75	53	6	16	3		1						1	1	5	
41 Roumania.....	41																					
42 South Africa, Rep.....	455		1		1	1	219	175	13	25	6			9		4	24	1		14		26
43 Spain.....	1,123					1												1				
44 Sweden.....	217				1													6	6			1
45 Switzerland.....	760				2															2		17
46 Syria.....	53		2	20																		
47 Tunisia.....	64		6																			
48 Turkey.....	395			45							2									1		5
49 U.S.S.R.....	80															2				1		1
50 United States.....	11,350	9	5	12	65	35	5,645	3,237	1,384	903	121	3	25	70	107	31	1	13	60	860	1,832	2
51 Yugoslavia.....	1,519				1		1	1						10								
52 Africa, other.....	52		1	1			3		3					4								
53 Asia, other.....	520		35	17										54		1	21	5	1			1
54 Central America.....	2													1								
55 Europe, other.....	21																					
56 South America, other.....	353		6		4		1	1					19	3	1					3		73
57 West Indies.....	1,624		1				94	59	17	18			80				94			29	16	
58 Stateless.....	2,661	18	21	101	5		4	1	2	1	15		26	29	1			2	7	3		30
59 TOTAL.....	112,606	29	214	855	751	723	36,199	21,336	5,229	8,637	997	35	33	3,210	237	852	2,077	380	57	476	4,044	7,091

<sup>1</sup>Groupings of Origins or of Countries are used as a practical measure and are not to be interpreted as non-recognition of the component origins or countries.

## Country of Citizenship of Immigrants Calendar Year 1964

Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Pakistani	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavic	Others
																												1
	6			87		13		3	2					2			20	2	2	33					2	4	20	2
36	71			78		9	11	5	2		2			34	4		31	7	2	15	4	9	3	1	2	6	55	2
1	7			1		3		1									2			1							4	5
	1			2		1		1						3			1	41	1	2							4	6
9	12			12		7		6	1					1			5	271	3	13	1	5	12	3	8	30	52	4
61	67		4	97	3	244	18	6	18		1,186		1,251	65	15	14	201				50						60	8
														16				5									1	9
2	1					6																						11
46				16		2		316			3			1	1											2	1	12
						2																		118	23	3	5	14
					1																							15
6	23			99		70		2	2				2	5	1		45	4	3	9	68	1	1		2	3	4	11
4,797	2			3		11		1	1					3			4	1	1	6	1				3	3	11	17
	436					7													1									219
	16					15																					3	20
						14												6							1			21
			27			10																						12
				6		2												1										23
2	1			20,665		877								3			1		3		1	2						24
	2				140	27												1	1									25
						2													1								6	1
1	1			1		1		278			1			1											4			27
						2														1								28
						1																						29
						8								7														30
						945																						31
	7					5																						32
	4			5		2		1						11,926				1	2									27
														12				1										33
1			1																									34
																												8
																												35
																												36
																												6
						24												1,916	17									37
1																		15,694										10
																		4										38
	3					16			2																			40
						8																						41
						43																						42
						11																						43
																												44
						7																						45
																												46
																												8
																												47
																												1
																												48
																												49
																												50
																												51
																												52
																												53
																												54
																												55
																												56
																												57
																												58
																												59
5,200	1,054	17	38	21,508	163	3,113	67	635	84	13	1,200	27	2,627	2,464	480	104	2,621	6,109	165	201	1,642	452	833	178	341	202	3,116	689



Table 10. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong	Hungary	India
<b>DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE</b>																				
<b>MANAGERIAL</b>																				
1 Owners, Managers, Officials.....	1,212	1	13	5	8	10		208	3	3	5	11	7	33	21	12	12			19
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; TECHNICAL</b>																				
<i>Professional Engineers</i>																				
2 Civil.....	263		17	1	1			92	2	3	4	2		9	12			7		11
3 Mechanical.....	576	3	27		2	2		277	1	3	2	4	7	1	5	16	2	12	1	25
4 Industrial.....	39		3					12								1				1
5 Electrical.....	308	1	5	1	2	1	2	182	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	9		9		11
6 Mining.....	66		3	2				12						2	5					2
7 Chemical.....	164		8		1	2		70	1	2			1	2	2	2	1	1		7
8 Other.....	60		3	2	1			39					2		1					1
<i>Physical Scientists</i>																				
9 Chemists.....	305	1	9	1	12	1		136	1	2			6		8	14	1	13	1	22
10 Geologists.....	100		4					29					3		3	1				1
11 Physicists.....	56		6		1			29							5			1		1
12 Other.....	29		1					5		1					1					3
<i>Biologists, Agricultural Prof.</i>																				
13 Biological Scientists.....	66		2		1			25							1	1	1	1		3
14 Veterinarians.....	32		2					6							1	1				1
15 Other.....	52		4	1				11					2		2	4	1			
<i>Teachers</i>																				
16 Professors & Principals.....	672	1	22	3	9	1		195	1	2	2	2	2		27	12	4	8		26
17 School Teachers.....	1,843		157	5	34	1	5	620	1	2	1	6	51	4	70	25	6	21		53
18 Other Instructors.....	39		4					8								1	1			
<i>Health Professionals</i>																				
19 Physicians & Surgeons.....	668	5	3	7	23	3		243		12	1	20		7	12	4	23			21
20 Dentists.....	55		3	1				18				2		2	2					1
21 Nurses, graduate.....	1,967	1	160	8	7	1		950	40	1	18	3	9	36	64	4	32			35
22 Nurses-in-training.....																				
23 Therapists.....	198		19	1	2	1		117			3	2		4	8					4
24 Optometrists.....	5							3												
25 Osteopaths & Chiropractors.....	13		2					5								2				
26 Pharmacists.....	63		9	2	1			16			1	8			4			8		1
27 Medical & Dental Technicians.....	193	1	15	5				59	1	5	2			6	10	3	1	1		1
28 Other Health Professionals.....	449	2	31	3	3			164	6	1	4	2	3	15	15	17	2			4
29 Law Professionals.....	39		1					11	1	1				2	2		1			
30 Religion Professionals.....	436	2	2		5	2	1	25			1	2	2	16	5	1	4	1		2
<i>Artists, Writers, Musicians</i>																				
31 Commercial Artists.....	171		15	1	3	3		68	1	1	3	3	5	7	13					1
32 Art Teachers.....	16		1	1				5						3			1			
33 Authors, Editors, Journalists.....	154	1	8		3	1		79		1	1	1			5					2
34 Musicians & Music Teachers.....	64			1		2		7						9	3					
<i>Other Professionals</i>																				
35 Architects.....	94	1	5	3	1	2		30	1		1			2	3	1	3	1		3
36 Draughtsmen.....	957		15	11	4	6		568			7	25	2	58	46	13	1	1		11
37 Surveyors.....	55	1	3	1	3			14	1		1			5	3					1
38 Actuaries, Statisticians.....	31		1					8						3	1					2
39 Economists.....	57	1	1	1	2			13				2		2	2		3			4
40 Computer Programmers.....	2							2												
41 Accountants, Auditors.....	311		22	1	2	2		105		1		9		7	4	4	14	1		4

## Intended Occupation of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1964

Ireland, Rep.	Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxemburg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia & Nyas.	Roumania	S. Africa Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies	Other Countries, n.e.s. <sup>1</sup>	
13	21	9	1	3		2	5	10	4	2	5	3	3	5		8	3	4	12	1	4	655			16	52	1
1	4	1	1					6	2	2	5	4	1			4		3	7		5	31		1	14	10	2
4	8	2		1				2	3	7	12	4		1	1	1	1	6	8		8	87		2	11	17	3
1	1	1						3	4	3	3	3		1		1					17					1	4
1	1	1					1	1	1	3	6		1	2	1	2		2	2		5	25			8	10	5
1	1							1	1	3	6			2		2		2	2		2	24		1	1	3	1
												1										28	1		1	10	7
																						8					8
2		7	1	1		1	1	2	4		3	2		2		2	1	1		5	1	27		1	9	6	9
1		4	1					7	1		1	2		3								31				6	10
2	2		1							1		1	1			1						3		1	2	2	11
											1								2			8			1	1	12
3		2	1					1	1		1			2	2		3				1	18			1	4	13
1								1	1							1		1	1			11				2	14
								5			1											10			1	3	15
7	10	28	6	4		1	1	2	10	2	5	2		1		7	3	4	7		2	267			10	18	16
			8	1	9			28	38	4	10	16	1	6		20	4	1	30		1	389		2	69	98	17
								1	2										1			20			1	1	18
7	11	10	3	10			5	8	1	2	5	2	2	4	1	5	21		9		29	60		2	35	52	19
22	13	3	1	1		1	1	68	45	1		5	3	6		10	4	7	15		5	15			99	111	20
7								2	2	1		1				2	3		1		1	177			1	21	22
																						2				1	23
																						15					24
																						2					25
																						2					26
4	4	5						1	6		1		1	1			1	1	8		2	21			2	5	27
3	3	14						14	9	2	2	1	3	2		3	4	1	5			65			28	10	28
2	3	1						1	1		1		1			4	1	1	1			5		1	1	3	29
16	7	26	3			4		9	1			5		2			3		1			265			7	12	30
	2						1	1	3				1	1		1			9			21	1		1	5	31
										3	1			2		1	1					1			2	1	32
1	4	2														1	1		2			37			1	2	33
1																						28			3		34
1	10	36		1		3	1	21	1	3		4	1	1		3		2	2			14			1	5	35
1		2						2	4		1		5	1		2		8	6		2	30			6	10	36
																						3			1	6	37
		3																				5			4	1	38
																						12		1	3	1	39
2	5	2	1	2		1	1	1	6	11		1		2		9		1			7	35			20	28	40

<sup>1</sup>n.e.s. means "not elsewhere specified".

Table 10. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong	Hungary	India
42 Dietitians.....	35		3					4						1						
43 Social Workers.....	72		4		1	1		15										4		
44 Librarians.....	57		3					15	1	3		1			1			2		4
45 Interior Decorators.....	47		4		1			11			2				4	4		1		
46 Photographers.....	93		1		5			22	1			1	12		30	10	3	4		1
47 Science Technicians.....	674	3	15	10	4		4	267		5	1	4	11	1	30	69	2	8		14
48 Other Professionals.....	319	2	9		1	5		92	1			1			11	11		3		14
TOTAL.....	11,965	26	632	82	134	10	37	4,684	14	85	11	71	187	28	372	404	70	187	7	298
CLERICAL																				
49 Bookkeepers, Cashiers.....	1,028	1	65	10	4	3	1	359	1		1	8	88	14	37	37	30	9	2	9
50 Storekeepers, Shipping Clerks.....	184		6		1		2	71				4	10		13	10	2			3
51 Stenographers, Typists.....	3,540	4	189	24	9	7	11	1,658	4		11	175	12	164	165	11	16	2		24
52 Other.....	3,179	6	76	58	12	3	6	1,196	5		1	38	166	10	83	345	38	8	3	25
TOTAL.....	7,931	11	336	92	26	13	20	3,284	10		2	61	439	36	297	557	81	33	7	61
TRANSPORTATION																				
53 Aircraft Operators.....	18				1			3				1			2					1
54 Railroad Operators.....	12							3							2					
55 Water Transport.....	122		2					42				1			3	21	6			4
56 Road Transport.....	380	1	7				1	169				4		3	12	22	38	1		
57 Other.....	17			1				3									1	1		2
TOTAL.....	549	1	9	1	1		1	220				6		3	19	43	45	2		7
COMMUNICATION																				
58 Communication Workers.....	219		9	1	1			89	3			2	2	2	3	9	5		1	3
COMMERCIAL																				
59 Auctioneers, canvassers.....	8		1					1							4					
60 Pedlars, Commercial Travellers.....	56							19							10	2				
61 Sales Clerks, Salesmen.....	1,807	4	47	17	16	1	5	765	1		33	132	10		82	103	29	20		8
62 Other sales occupations.....	45				1	1	1	17							2	1	1			
TOTAL.....	1,916	4	48	17	17	2	6	802	1		33	132	10		98	106	30	20		8
FINANCIAL																				
64 Financial Workers.....	83		3	1				35					1		2	4				
SERVICE & RECREATION																				
65 Protective Service.....	134		3		1	1		96							1		5	1		2
66 Cooks.....	555	1	16	9	15	2		97		1	5		6		76	28	75	57	1	1
67 Domestic Servants.....	2,814	1	10	84	54		8	273		1	61	16	20		115	352	208	7	1	8
68 Nurses' Aides.....	29							5			1				1		3	1		
69 Waiters, Porters.....	1,463		22	9	12	3	4	256		1	2	12	4		133	74	63	19	11	1
70 Athletes, Entertainers.....	114	1	6	3	1			24			1	3			5	1				1
71 Other Service Workers.....	1,311	7	28	24	14		2	267		1	21	6	2		68	78	136	10	8	3
TOTAL.....	6,420	10	85	129	97	4	16	1,018		2	2	91	37	32	399	533	490	95	22	16
FARMING																				
73 Farmers & Farm Workers.....	2,234	3	12	52	26	5	22	251	1		2	100	1	10	117	115	287	9	10	6
LOGGING																				
74 Loggers & Related Workers.....	61		3	1	3			3						7	6	4				



## Intended Occupation of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1964—Continued

Ireland, Rep.	Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia & Nyas.	Roumania	S. Africa Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies	Other Countries, n.e.s. <sup>1</sup>	
1	1		1					2	2					1				1				5			7	10	42
1								2	2													31			3	43	
1								1	1		1											16			1	4	44
1	1	1	1	1	3			2	2		1	1					1				2	9					45
3	11	4	3	1	3		1	10	4	8	3	1			2	1	19		2	1		7			1		46
1	6	3	1				1	22	4	1	3	4	1	2		4	1	2	44	12	1	43		2	18	25	47
								4	1													99			3	12	48
111	130	148	24	33		30	15	240	159	41	84	67	30	46	5	98	65	62	207	2	78	2,030	1	18	390	512	
7	26	15		4		4	1	14	7	3	5	7	6	4		8		3	10		4	118		1	24	78	49
3	2	2				5		10		4	1		1				2				23			2	2	7	50
35	31	24	1	13	1	9	8	48	33	12	9	3	10	9		33	10	8	78	1	5	350			165	156	51
34	14	45	3	15		44	2	97	17	9	11	34	47	15		14	31	25	111	3	6	212		11	133	167	52
79	73	86	4	32	1	62	11	169	57	28	26	44	64	28		55	41	38	199	4	15	703		14	324	408	
								1	1				1			1					1	2			1	2	53
														1								5			1		54
1		4				3		9	1	3		1	2			1	1	1	1			9			2	5	55
7	4	2		1		15		13	1	3		19	10			1	1		1			21		1	6	16	56
						1		1	1			1										5					57
8	4	6		1		19		24	4	6		21	13	1		3	1	1	2		1	42		1	10	23	
6	2	1				1		1	4				6					1	4			43			7	13	58
1	1	1						5			1					2			1			10			1		59
23	13	16		7	2	20	1	56	20	3	6	2	6	13	4		6	2	27	2	1	221			28	4	60
								1														15				58	61
																										2	62
24	14	17		7	2	20	1	62	23	7	2	6	13	4		8	2		28	2	1	246			29	64	63
1							1	1	2										1		1	25			1	4	64
	1		1						4			1		1								7			3	2	65
2	4	28	1	2		3		6	4			4	1	6	1		5	4	41		1	27			9	8	66
19	5	561	3	5	2	47	4	120	6	10	1	42	129	1	1		63	24	67			39	3	29	347	74	67
		3						6					1						1			2			2	1	68
9	9	361		4	2	13		28	1	3	1	41	96	3	3	1	17	4	51		2	86	1	34	49	18	69
2		6						1				1	1	2	2	1	4	3	4			47			1		70
7	24	360	1	5		9	2	18	3	1		8	11	2	1	4	13	4	20		2	75		5	21	40	71
39	43	1,320	5	16	4	81	6	179	8	17	2	98	245	7	7	5	98	39	184		5	283	4	72	432	143	72
14	3	101	4	8	3	25	1	109	10	8	2	68	501	4	1	3	22	11	49		1	168	4	19	9	57	73
		1						2		6		1		1			1	7	1			14					74

Table 10. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong	Hungary	India
FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING																				
75 Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers.....	12			1				2							1		2			
MINING																				
76 Miners, Well Drillers.....	114		8		2			44				1			9	20	4			
CONSTRUCTION																				
77 Carpenters.....	1,336	10	21	17	13		11	234				10		6	84	78	106	1	2	
78 Plumbers.....	348	2	10	10	2			123				4		2	17	45	21		2	2
79 Electricians.....	747	2	10	12	9	1	2	239			1	7	4	2	44	76	72	1	1	2
80 Painters, glaziers.....	705	3	8	19	10		2	163	1			15	2	5	69	66	64	1	1	
81 Bricklayers, Stonemasons.....	1,176	8	12	18	18	1	3	92				4			149	114	19		1	
82 Cement & Concrete Workers.....	60	2	2	2	3	1		4							17	12				
83 Plasterers, Lathers.....	98	2	1		3			30							9	8	6		1	
84 Sheet Metal Workers.....	230		7	13				82				1	1	3	42	26	3			
85 Other Construction Workers.....	99	4		3	4		1	37				1		1	3	6				
86 TOTAL.....	4,799	33	71	94	62	3	19	1,004	1		1	41	7	19	434	431	292	3	8	4
MANUFACTURING & MECHANICAL																				
87 Food Workers.....	959	3	13	24	17			197			1	15	4	4	105	111	90	6		
88 Rubber Workers.....	26		1	1	1			9				1			3	4	1			
89 Leather Workers.....	294	5	3	7	3		4	25			2	4	1	18	19	58	3	1	3	
90 Textile Workers.....	285	1	5	4	10			114			1	6	2	18	16	20				
91 Tailors & Furriers.....	2,501	12	17	34	22		9	216	2	2	10	54	11	118	122	510	15	5	1	1
92 Woodworkers, Sawyers.....	573	2	8	28	5	2		98			3	4	3	49	68	78	1			
93 Pulp and Paper Workers.....	77		1	2	2	1		32				3	1	5	9	2	1		2	
94 Printers & Bookbinders.....	346		9	6	4			144			2	3	1	23	26	11				
95 Furnacemen, Moulders.....	223	2	4	5	8		2	67			1	1	1	25	29	23				
96 Jewellers, Watchmakers.....	173	2	3	4	2		2	25				31		11	15	9				
97 Machinists.....	3,583	24	42	82	43		13	1,490			30	39	15	335	495	112	5	2	12	
98 Mechanics, Repairmen.....	1,866	21	23	37	28	1	28	333	2	2	11	29	12	154	163	119	7	5	19	
99 Electrical & Electronic Workers.....	766	3	14	17	4	1	6	243	1		1	5	29	2	52	94	25	2	1	3
100 Painters (Excl. construction).....	63		1		2			14							8	8	7			
101 Clay, Glass, Stone Workers.....	189	1		7	7	1	1	59			3	4	3	15	25	1			2	
102 Stationary enginemmen.....	214		7	6	1			88				2		1	15	21	5			
103 Freight Handlers.....	14		1		1			3						1						
104 Other Production Workers.....	525	5	8	6	8		1	150			1		4		31	39	16	1	1	1
105 TOTAL.....	12,677	81	160	270	168	4	69	3,307	5	4	4	86	212	57	985	1,264	1,087	44	16	44
LABOURERS																				
106 General Labourers.....	5,737	16	21	65	2	2	13	324			1	1		3	39	270	133	7	13	63
NOT STATED																				
107 Occupations not stated & unknown.....	261	1	6		1		1	82	1			10		29	10	23		2	1	1
108 TOTAL WORKERS.....	56,190	187	1,416	811	548	43	214	15,357	39	94	23	518	1,029	214	2,843	3,791	2,561	414	85	530
NON-WORKERS																				
109 Wives.....	21,023	103	159	108	157	10	82	5,122	12	33	26	70	282	51	602	892	799	704	109	239
110 Children.....	29,819	144	256	145	255	27	119	7,810	28	47	11	123	388	78	1,016	1,018	756	937	119	337
111 Other.....	5,574	27	24	35	29	2	13	990	1	10	31	6	156	10	81	291	275	435	111	48
112 TOTAL NON-WORKERS.....	56,416	274	439	288	441	39	214	13,922	41	90	68	199	826	139	1,699	2,201	1,830	2,076	339	624
113 TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	112,606	461	1,855	1,099	989	82	428	29,279	80	184	91	717	1,855	353	4,542	5,992	4,391	2,490	424	1,154

## Intended Occupation of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1964—Concluded

Ireland, Rep.	Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia & Nyas.	Roumania	S. Africa Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies	Other Countries, n.e.s. <sup>1</sup>	
.....		1											2									2			1	75	
.....	1	3								1	2	2	1	1		2						10		1		2	76
7 3	5 1	337 42		3 1	2 1	40 3		49 13	13 1	5 1		28 4	93 11		3 3	4 3	15 9	2 2	16 2		3 1	51 12		9 1	21 6	37 5	77 78
2 5	16 2	75 101		4 1	10 1	18 21		18 17	4 3	1 3		14 7	20 28	3 6		1 1	9 7	2 2	4 4		1 1	30 21		1 1	18 9	29 9	79 80
5	4	576		1	4	9		10					38				4		47			8		2	8	13	81
.....	8												1				1					2				3	82
2	15				7			2				1	2						1		4				1	3	83
.....	18				4			3				3	2	1					3		10			2	2	2	84
1	5	3			1			2		1		1	1				1		1		21			3	2	2	85
25	34	1,175		9	9	95		114	21	10		64	196	4	3	9	35	8	102	1	6	159		13	68	112	86
13	6	144		3	3	18		30	1	1		11	35	1	3	1	6	6	26		2	34		5	5	15	87
.....	2							2														5					88
1	2	88		1		5		3				6	9			2			3		1				1	14	89
6	9	25						8	1			2	1		1			2	3		2	18				2	90
14	32	902		13	1	24		19	4	2		53	53			2	17	3	33	7	5	37		10	44	66	91
.....	6	85		3		16		8	2	2		5	13	2			8	3	32			21		3	4	10	92
.....	1					1		10	1	1												10			1	1	93
6	2	12			3			8					4			5	3	4	22			23		1	5	15	94
2	1	22		1		2		3		1		3	2					4	4		1	10			1	3	95
2	7			4		2		2									5		10		1	8			2	13	96
20	31	229		4	2	34		74	3	3	1	27	80	5	1	8	36	13	79			103		10	34	47	97
9	35	218		7	1	29	3	70	4	7	5	36	96	10		1	17	10	60	1	5	79	2	6	60	100	98
7	16	41	2	5		8		22	4			7	24	5			11	1	34		4	48		1	7	16	99
.....	10					4		1					4				1					1					100
1	2	10		1	1	9		5		4		2	9				1	1	7			10			2	1	101
2	5	5			4	1		8	1	1		6	7								25					3	102
5	2	152				7		4	1	1	3	9	7				2	5	13			31		1	6	4	104
88	152	1,953	2	43	8	165	4	268	27	23	11	167	347	23	5	20	107	53	329	8	21	465	2	37	172	310	105
26	2	4,050	1	5		72	1	41	3	1	4	83	271			1	18	5	62		1	38	2	27	9	31	106
4	1	10		1		3		2		3	3	5	2			1	1					38		2	5	12	107
438	480	8,881	41	158	27	575	45	1,222	322	153	141	629	1,694	124	21	213	394	229	1,180	18	134	4,921	13	204	1,473	1,743	108
73	112	4,399	54	64	3	201	48	286	44	35	42	516	1,416	50	14	75	105	41	100	7	67	2,458	30	467	207	549	109
152	251	4,994	26	107	6	356	41	494	76	62	89	673	2,072	79	10	111	159	50	161	8	82	4,118	6	398	424	1,200	110
17	28	1,023	17	18		30	2	27	6	9	10	126	127	13	12	18	16	5	5	4	21	1,068	28	118	95	156	111
242	391	10,416	97	189	9	587	91	807	126	106	141	1,315	3,615	142	36	204	280	96	266	19	170	7,644	64	983	726	1,905	112
680	871	19,297	138	347	36	1,162	136	2,029	448	259	282	1,944	5,309	266	57	417	674	325	1,446	37	304	12,565	77	1,187	2,199	3,648	113

Table 11. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1964*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
<b>DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE</b>												
<b>MANAGERIAL</b>												
Owners, Managers, Officials.....	1,212	6	3	17	10	270	631	26	11	65	171	2
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; TECHNICAL</b>												
<i>Professional Engineers</i>												
Civil.....	263	3		2	2	72	116	3	1	9	55	
Mechanical.....	576	4		7	3	142	302	6	11	20	80	1
Industrial.....	39					11	23	1		3	1	
Electrical.....	308			12	6	113	143	3	2	3	26	
Mining.....	66	1				11	18	5	6	12	13	
Chemical.....	164	2			2	44	81	2	4	12	17	
Other.....	60			1	1	16	32	1		2	7	
<i>Physical Scientists</i>												
Chemists.....	305	1		8	4	74	163	10	2	15	28	
Geologists.....	100				2	12	29	6	4	31	15	1
Physicists.....	56			1		9	41	1		2	2	
Other.....	29			3		7	11			8		
<i>Biologists, Agricultural Prof.</i>												
Biological Scientists.....	66			4	2	11	27	3	4	10	5	
Veterinarians.....	32		1	3		2	9	3	3	7	4	
Other.....	52			1		16	18	3	3	4	7	
<i>Teachers</i>												
Professors & Principals.....	672	19		20	9	89	286	21	38	84	106	
School Teachers.....	1,843	13	2	50	21	502	588	61	40	184	380	2
Other Instructors.....	39	2		1	2	6	17		5	2	2	2
<i>Health Professionals</i>												
Physicians and Surgeons.....	668	19		21	14	190	185	47	93	41	58	
Dentists.....	55	2			1	10	21	3	6	2	10	
Nurses, graduate.....	1,967	28	1	22	7	244	1,131	74	71	112	271	
Nurses-in-Training.....												
Therapists.....	198	5		1		37	82	4	8	24	37	
Optometrists.....	5	1		1						1	2	
Osteopaths & Chiropractors.....	13					2	7	1		1	2	
Pharmacists.....	63			1		13	39		1		9	
Medical & Dental Technicians.....	193	1		2	3	37	111	2	3	7	27	
Other.....	449	2		5	3	77	244	21	13	23	61	
Law Professionals.....	39					14	13			6	6	
Religion Professionals.....	436	4	2	9	14	109	160	18	11	44	64	
<i>Artists, writers, musicians</i>												
Commercial Artists.....	171			1		44	95	1	2	7	21	
Art Teachers.....	16					7	5	1			3	
Authors, Editors, Journalists.....	154			2		24	96	3	2	5	22	
Musicians & Music Teachers.....	64			1	1	31	21	1	1		8	
<i>Other Professionals</i>												
Architects.....	94			2		24	47	1	2	6	12	
Draftsmen.....	957	1		9	17	249	530	9	10	19	112	1
Surveyors.....	55				1	16	18	3	1	2	14	
Actuaries, Statisticians.....	31					10	17			1	3	
Economists.....	57			2	1	17	29	2		1	5	
Computer programmers.....	2						2					
Accountants, Auditors.....	311	2		2		88	161	4		11	43	
Dietitians.....	35			1		5	20			2	7	
Social Workers.....	72			3		18	28	4	2	4	13	
Librarians.....	57					11	26	1	4	4	11	



Table 11. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1964—Continued*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
Interior Decorators.....	47					14	21	2	2	2	6	
Photographers.....	93				1	36	41		2	3	10	
Science Technicians.....	674	5		11	4	207	342	16	10	23	56	
Other Professionals.....	319	2		10	2	73	168	7	6	17	34	
TOTAL.....	11,965	117	6	219	123	2,744	5,564	354	373	776	1,675	14
CLERICAL												
Bookkeepers, Cashiers.....	1,028		2	4	3	305	525	24	9	45	111	
Storekeepers, Shipping Clerks.....	184	1			3	37	103	8		15	17	
Stenographers, Typists.....	3,540	7	1	25	13	983	1,783	66	33	153	475	1
Other.....	3,179	7		24	8	797	1,757	94	30	163	295	4
TOTAL.....	7,931	15	3	53	27	2,122	4,168	192	72	376	898	5
TRANSPORTATION												
Aircraft Operators.....	18					5	8			1	4	
Railroad Operators.....	12			1		4	6			1		
Water Transport.....	122	4	1	14	7	31	31	1		4	29	
Road Transport.....	380	2		1	1	49	247	9	2	27	42	
Other.....	17				1	2	10		1		3	
TOTAL.....	549	6	1	16	9	91	302	10	3	33	78	
COMMUNICATION												
Communication Workers.....	219		1	5	1	44	112	14		15	27	
COMMERCIAL												
Auctioneers, Canvassers.....	8					4	3				1	
Pedlars, Commercial Travellers.....	56		1		1	17	29	2		5	1	
Sales Clerks, Salesmen.....	1,807	5	1	16	5	429	949	48	13	106	234	1
Other Sales Occupations.....	45				1	10	20	1	2	5	6	
TOTAL.....	1,916	5	2	16	7	460	1,001	51	15	116	242	1
FINANCIAL												
Financial Workers.....	83			2		19	42			4	16	
SERVICE & RECREATION												
Protective Service.....	134					7	97	3	3	9	15	
Cooks.....	555	2		6	5	225	203	13	9	29	63	
Domestic Servants.....	2,814	3		20	15	936	1,434	50	27	129	197	3
Nurses, Aides.....	29					5	17	3		2	2	
Waiters, Porters.....	1,463	4	1	2	5	529	679	36	24	63	119	1
Athletes, Entertainers.....	114			3		28	55	3	1	6	18	
Other Service Workers.....	1,311			9	2	342	745	24	13	54	122	
TOTAL.....	6,420	9	1	40	27	2,072	3,230	132	77	292	536	4
FARMING												
Farmers & Farm Workers.....	2,234	3		27	6	376	1,157	103	50	170	341	1
LOGGING												
Loggers & Related Workers.....	61					3	23		1	2	32	
FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING												
Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers.....	12			4	1		4		1		2	

Table 11. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1964—Concluded*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
MINING												
Miners, Well Drillers.....	114				1	11	58	7	3	7	25	2
CONSTRUCTION												
Carpenters.....	1,336	2		5	4	287	770	46	10	59	151	2
Plumbers.....	348		2		2	60	202	11	4	27	38	
Electricians.....	747	5		9	6	168	430	23	5	38	62	1
Painters, Glaziers.....	705			6	1	183	383	20	16	37	59	
Bricklayers, Stonemasons.....	1,176			5	6	247	770	33	14	44	55	2
Cement & Concrete Workers.....	60			1		19	34	2	1			
Plasterers, Lathers.....	98					12	69			1	2	
Sheet Metal Workers.....	230	1		1		75	117	4	3	10	19	
Other Construction Workers.....	99	1		1		13	56	2	3	9	14	
TOTAL.....	4,799	9	2	30	19	1,064	2,831	142	56	229	412	5
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL												
Food Workers.....	959	3		5	2	307	469	26	14	52	81	
Rubber Workers.....	26					5	18	1		2		
Leather Workers.....	294			2	1	115	153	7	1	4	11	
Textile Workers.....	285			4		80	176	5	2	4	13	1
Tailors & Furriers.....	2,501	1		6	3	911	1,322	48	15	64	131	
Woodworkers, Sawyers.....	573	1		7		174	289	19	3	21	58	
Pulp & Paper Workers.....	77				1	16	44		2	5	8	1
Printers & Bookbinders.....	346			1		81	198	10	7	15	34	
Furnacemen, Moulders.....	223			1		43	151	3	5	6	14	
Jewellers, Watchmakers.....	173			2	1	80	72	3		1	14	
Machinists.....	3,583	6		22	10	773	2,308	81	19	106	257	1
Mechanics, Repairmen.....	1,866	8		19	8	562	933	70	24	69	172	1
Electrical & Electronic Workers.....	766	3		7	5	220	402	22	7	39	60	1
Painters (Excl. Construction).....	63					15	40	2		2	4	
Clay, Glass, Stone Workers.....	189	1		1		44	121	9	1	4	8	
Stationary Enginemmen.....	214	2		6		36	110	7	3	17	32	1
Freight Handlers.....	14					4	4				6	
Other Production Workers.....	525			3	2	130	338	5	2	13	32	
TOTAL.....	12,677	25		86	33	3,596	7,148	318	105	424	935	7
LABOURERS												
General Labourers.....	5,737	2		13	4	1,397	3,672	102	42	142	354	9
NOT STATED												
Occupations not stated & Unknown.....	261	1		1	3	64	140	5	6	11	30	
TOTAL WORKERS.....	56,190	198	19	529	271	14,333	30,083	1,456	815	2,662	5,774	50
NON-WORKERS												
Wives.....	21,023	79	21	239	145	4,307	11,945	564	343	1,049	2,306	25
Children.....	29,819	147	20	272	200	6,191	16,555	854	550	1,529	3,469	32
Other.....	5,574	21	19	149	80	1,142	2,885	132	87	281	775	3
TOTAL NON-WORKERS.....	56,416	247	60	660	425	11,640	31,385	1,550	980	2,859	6,550	60
TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	112,606	445	79	1,189	696	25,973	61,468	3,006	1,795	5,521	12,324	110

**Table 12. Indian Population**

The table below gives the Indian population by provinces for 1954, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964. The figures for 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 are as of December 31.

Province	1954	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Increase 1964	% Increase 1964
Prince Edward Island	272	343	348	363	374	376	2	.5
Nova Scotia.....	3,002	3,630	3,746	3,834	3,935	3,994	59	1.5
New Brunswick.....	2,629	3,280	3,397	3,524	3,629	3,717	88	2.4
Quebec.....	17,574	21,154	21,793	22,373	23,043	23,709	666	2.9
Ontario.....	37,255	43,767	44,942	46,172	47,260	48,465	1,205	2.5
Manitoba.....	19,684	24,608	25,681	26,676	27,778	28,833	1,055	3.8
Saskatchewan.....	18,750	24,278	25,334	26,483	27,672	28,914	1,242	4.5
Alberta.....	15,715	20,053	20,931	21,807	22,738	23,642	904	4.0
British Columbia.....	31,086	37,375	38,616	39,784	40,990	42,141	1,151	2.8
Yukon Territory.....	1,568	1,923	2,006	2,096	2,142	2,215	73	3.4
Northwest Territories	4,023	4,758	4,915	5,108	5,235	5,383	148	2.8
TOTAL.....	151,558	185,169	191,709	198,220	204,796	211,389	6,593	3.2

**Table 13. Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province**

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total Area in Acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia.....	11	38	25,571
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,654.86
Quebec.....	41	39 (13)*	188,178
Ontario.....	112	169 (4)*	1,539,873.13
Manitoba.....	51	101	522,351.14
Saskatchewan.....	67	123	1,224,583.50
Alberta.....	41	96 (4)*	1,607,399.83
British Columbia.....	190	1,621	820,403.73
Yukon Territory.....	13	25 (25)*	4,784
Northwest Territories.....	16	28 (28)*	2,106.62
TOTAL.....	558	2,267 (74)*	5,975,646.81

\*Indian Settlements included in the totals which are not classified as reserves.





Table 15. *Revolving Fund Loans*

Outstanding advances, April 1, 1964..... \$658,907.20

## ADVANCES 1964-65

British Columbia.....	\$ 18,060.69	
Alberta.....	81,785.90	
Saskatchewan.....	49,169.56	
Manitoba.....	47,184.17	
Ontario.....	52,091.47	
Quebec.....	31,636.90	
New Brunswick.....	5,116.21	
Nova Scotia.....	11,763.87	
		296,808.77
		<u>955,715.97</u>

## REPAYMENTS 1964-65

Northwest Territories.....	5,024.38	
British Columbia.....	41,665.66	
Alberta.....	8,182.63	
Saskatchewan.....	56,704.73	
Manitoba.....	48,154.89	
Ontario.....	52,041.25	
Quebec.....	13,313.26	
New Brunswick.....	7,145.03	
Nova Scotia.....	9,164.54	
		241,396.37

Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1965..... \$714,319.60

Interest credited to revenue 1964-65..... \$ 22,689.96

Table 16. *Indian Band Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1965*

## BAND FUND—CAPITAL

	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture.....	\$ 26,883.93	\$ 196,390.98
Operation of Band Property.....	29,048.91	584,585.59
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
Cash Distribution.....		600,102.95
Enfranchisements.....		129,603.67
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	38,532.77	53,439.28
Reserve Management.....		50,305.40
Social Activities.....		28,859.02
Band Loans.....	35,467.61	84,093.13
Housing.....	127,907.21	891,260.37
Wells.....	487.95	63,647.33
Roads and Bridges.....	78,900.49	297,224.82
Land.....	66,096.02	41,554.00
Gravel Dues.....	145,386.07	
Lumber and Wood Sales.....	10,623.77	
Oil Royalties.....	1,292,884.10	
Oil Bonus.....	937,045.40	
Timber Dues.....	893,637.05	
Winter Works Labour Subsidy.....	78,927.02	
Miscellaneous.....	255,956.09	272,962.30
	<u>4,017,784.39</u>	<u>3,294,028.84</u>
Balance April 1, 1964.....	24,409,339.08	
Balance March 31, 1965.....		25,133,094.63
	<u>\$28,427,123.47</u>	<u>\$28,427,123.47</u>

Table 16—(Continued)

*Indian Band Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1965*

BAND FUND—REVENUE		
	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture.....	\$ 128,188.33	\$ 609,014.05
Operation of Band Property.....	33,154.48	459,289.07
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
Cash Distribution.....		748,309.59
Commutations.....		251.50
Enfranchisements.....		16,202.89
Pensions.....		39,812.00
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	7,131.99	8,896.63
Annuities.....		44,789.00
Education.....	21,612.97	44,916.85
Medical.....	5,357.16	51,579.03
Relief.....	21,224.01	504,568.72
Reserve Management.....	1,345.79	53,558.78
Transfer of Funds—Section 68.....		892,701.45
Salaries.....		283,353.48
Social Activities.....		200,821.33
Government Interest.....	1,366,224.10	
Housing.....	63,678.68	530,720.58
Wells.....	39.01	60,071.27
Roads and Bridges.....	69,536.30	173,433.99
Rentals, Oil.....	665,393.12	
Other Rentals.....	1,813,496.12	
Interest on Band Loans.....	7,838.08	
Land.....	360.18	1,918.22
Winter Works Labour Subsidy.....	38,552.79	
Miscellaneous.....	640,381.67	94,390.61
	4,883,514.78	4,818,599.04
Balance April 1, 1964.....	3,336,353.61	
Balance March 31, 1965.....		3,401,269.35
	<u>\$8,219,868.39</u>	<u>\$8,219,868.39</u>

*Indian Special Accounts—Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1965*

	Receipts	Disbursements
Fur Projects.....	\$ 52,045.39	\$ 47,023.65
Handicraft.....	13,186.46	17,634.75
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control.....	1,703.55	3,274.98
Absent or Missing Heirs.....	1,572.01	1,908.80
Suspense		
Land Compensation.....	136,819.82	265,318.16 <sup>1</sup>
Rental.....	2,379,140.99	1,254,255.21
Miscellaneous.....	266.83	252.83
	2,584,735.05	1,589,668.38
Balance April 1, 1964.....	441,046.18 <sup>2</sup>	
Balance March 31, 1965.....		1,436,112.85 <sup>2</sup>
	<u>\$3,025,781.23</u>	<u>\$3,025,781.23</u>

<sup>1</sup>Transferred \$94,025.46 to Indian Compensation Funds, Deposit and Trust Accounts.<sup>2</sup>Includes \$6,000.00 in Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft.

Table 16—(Concluded)

**Indian Estate Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1965**

Balance April 1, 1964.....	\$227,230.62
Receipts.....	328,957.06
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	556,187.68
	238,177.15
	<hr/>
Balance March 31, 1965.....	\$318,010.53 <sup>1</sup>
	<hr/>

<sup>1</sup>In addition to the above Government Bonds held in trust for various estates total \$217,400.00 at March 31, 1965.

**Indian Savings Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1965**

Balance April 1, 1964.....	\$384,963.63
Receipts.....	105,834.11
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	\$490,797.74
	82,587.59
	<hr/>
Balance March 31, 1965.....	\$408,210.15 <sup>1</sup>
	<hr/>

<sup>1</sup>In addition to the above Government Bonds held in Trust for various Indians, total \$67,200.00 at March 31, 1965.

**Fines—Indian Act—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1965**

Balance April 1, 1964.....	\$690,242.02
Receipts.....	63,055.52
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	\$753,297.54
	73,871.07
	<hr/>
Balance March 31, 1965.....	\$679,426.47
	<hr/>

**Indian Compensation Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1965**

RECEIPTS	
Transferred from Indian Special Accounts.....	\$ 94,025.46
Government Interest.....	102.68
	<hr/>
Balance March 31, 1965.....	\$ 94,128.14
	<hr/>

Table 17. Indian Education Total Expenditures, 1964-65

Province	Adminis- tration	Operating Costs	Federal Schools		Payments for Tuition Fees and Supplies	Provincial Schools		Maintenance of Indian Pupils	Adult Education	Total
			Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Equipment	Capital Costs		Capital Payments under Agreements	Transportation of Indian Pupils			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....		221,695.68	20,617.33	76,145.18		133,405.10	1,414.00	93,437.77	4,875.00	551,590.06
Prince Edward Island.....		12,974.71	3,047.32	31.93						16,053.96
New Brunswick.....		173,242.47	10,248.81	27,496.04		30,003.00			14,357.50	255,692.82
Maritime General.....	12,902.75	29,276.58	4,030.22	12,681.51	117,751.98			52,516.32	8,754.56	278,500.78
Quebec.....	18,143.42	814,034.79	74,176.60	221,452.47	632,563.35		134,711.01	768,465.71	14,533.83	2,678,081.18
Ontario.....	49,727.63	2,243,064.18	210,782.67	1,264,126.90	1,634,425.19	476,749.64	452,473.18	1,762,771.04	53,930.44	8,148,050.87
Manitoba.....	28,393.63	1,823,591.61	199,213.58	684,548.99	319,127.60	308,336.93	238,023.72	1,461,946.62	26,171.42	5,089,354.10
Saskatchewan.....	34,033.43	1,443,883.76	297,379.45	996,251.76	552,228.17	418,084.18	260,801.46	1,528,475.98	30,458.19	5,561,596.38
Alberta.....	27,653.90	1,286,942.43	348,380.53	410,526.73	1,014,561.30	109,663.67	383,420.71	1,577,902.09	28,288.72	5,187,340.08
British Columbia.....	75,838.07	1,685,485.01	442,328.76	512,588.67	1,019,025.89	811,960.30	300,805.89	2,009,912.75	1,844.00	6,859,789.34
Yukon.....	114.12	90,795.22	10,098.50	98,459.40	10.15	186,811.00		455,672.10		842,159.67
Headquarters.....	196,697.38	16,891.29		10,364.99	80.00				734.08	224,767.74
	443,504.33	9,841,877.73	1,620,303.77	4,314,674.57	5,289,773.63	2,475,013.82	1,812,781.01	9,711,100.38	183,947.74	35,692,976.98



*Table 18. Indian Housing Program—Fiscal Year 1964-65—Results by Regions*

Region	Number of Houses				From Band Funds	From V.L.A. Grants	From Personal Contributions	Total
	Started Before, During Fiscal Year	Started and Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed	From Appropriation				
Maritimes.....	2	25		117,973			18,931	136,904
Quebec.....	35	71	32	320,126	20,593		138,332	479,051
Southern Ontario.....	30	38	18	89,814	28,429	3,220	118,808	240,271
Northern Ontario.....	17	86	11	236,791	11,163	2,320	63,361	313,635
Manitoba.....	31	165	28	563,727	27,455		92,428	683,610
Saskatchewan.....	13	169	35	511,241	72,669		56,277	640,187
Alberta.....	36	122	85	348,635	413,016	3,000	86,760	851,411
District of Mackenzie.....	5	27	17	156,173			11,000	167,173
British Columbia and Yukon.....	39	161	99	574,951	200,449		184,125	959,525
	208	864	325	2,919,431	773,774	8,540	770,022	4,471,767
Total Number of Units Completed.....	1,072							
Percentage.....				65.3%	17.3%	.2%	17.2%	100%

Table 19. Number of Federal-Owned Indian Schools Classified According to Number of Academic Classrooms by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1965

[illegible]

Table 20. Elementary and Secondary Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools 1964-65

Province or Territory	Num- ber of Schools	Distribution by Grades																	Total
		Pre- 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Spe- cial	Not Graded		
Prince Edward Island.....	2				1		1				2	1					29	34	
Nova Scotia.....	18	15	23	16	23	41	30	17	29	15	32	23	11	2			119	396	
New Brunswick.....	23		13	8	23	15	34	25	36	30	30	14	15	3			94	340	
Quebec.....	92	67	155	156	165	146	153	172	197	219	153	80	44	3	3	23	453	2,189	
Ontario.....	208	155	353	402	356	399	351	408	449	373	549	349	150	115	19	56	1,700	6,184	
Manitoba.....	84	15	314	246	250	263	233	195	164	113	122	72	48	26		2	541	2,604	
Saskatchewan.....	119	66	351	280	219	225	227	195	132	98	167	89	52	42		12	515	2,670	
Alberta.....	122	48	411	296	258	273	294	245	310	251	302	109	69	87		5	200	3,158	
British Columbia.....	323	86	611	462	392	507	423	402	464	391	464	251	209	141	11	170	1,000	5,984	
Northwest Territories.....	25	153	169	137	153	149	124	103	66	56	33	17	17	9				1,186	
Yukon Territory.....	19		66	33	31	33	58	48	48	25	38	11	6	3		27	35	462	
TOTAL.....	1,035	605	2,466	2,036	1,871	2,051	1,928	1,810	1,895	1,571	1,892	1,016	621	431	33	295	4,686	25,207	

Table 21. Indian School Enrolment, by Province, January 1965

Province	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades																
	Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Spec.	Not Graded		
Prince Edward Island.....	28	16	44	9	11	2	7	2	6	5		2								
Nova Scotia.....	369	379	748	106	88	113	84	90	84	85	60	38								
New Brunswick.....	349	298	647	87	109	95	74	83	72	59	40	28								
Quebec.....	1,582	1,618	3,200	493	595	465	463	438	314	169	100	9					96	58		
Ontario.....	3,327	3,218	6,545	736	1,031	1,025	930	767	665	509	402	319	32	20	9		71	29		
Manitoba.....	2,844	2,856	5,700	582	924	805	755	667	661	467	355	235	97	68	46	8	30			
Saskatchewan.....	2,725	2,654	5,379	674	784	757	782	623	568	452	335	221	75	31	23	16	28	10		
Alberta.....	1,978	1,910	3,888	333	529	585	412	467	415	375	275	173	121	43	27	26	30	77		
British Columbia.....	2,939	2,834	5,773	384	1,064	828	834	682	600	475	422	278	92	34			2	78		
Yukon.....	80	54	134	18	25	26	30	35												
TOTAL.....	16,221	15,837	32,058**	3,422	5,160	4,701	4,371	3,854	3,385	2,596	1,989	1,303	417	196	105	50	257	252*		

\*Includes 79 seasonal and 173 hospital pupils.

\*\*Does not include 1,216 pupils of other races.

**Table 22. Indian Residential Schools and Enrolment, Classified by Denomination and by Province or Territory, January, 1965**

Denominational Auspices	Residential Schools and Hostels									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church.....		2	4	1	2	3	2	1	15	1,372	1,266	2,638
Presbyterian.....			1	1					2	138	136	274
Roman Catholic.....	1	4	4	7	7	9	9	1	42	3,216	3,225	6,441
United Church.....					3	2	1		6	431	405	836
Federal Government Hostel.....								1	1	52	53	105
TOTAL.....	1	6	9	9	12	14	12	3	66*	5,209	5,085	10,294**

\*Includes 9 federal hostels and 2 church hostels and 3 church residential schools.

\*\*Includes 2,704 resident school boarders attending provincial and private schools.

**Table 23. Summary of Enrolment, January, 1965**

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades															Not Graded	Total
	Pre- 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Spec- ial		
Indian Schools.....	3,422	5,160	4,701	4,371	3,854	3,385	2,596	1,989	1,303	417	196	105	50...	257	252*	32,058***	
Provincial and Private Schools.....	605	2,466	2,036	1,871	2,051	1,928	1,810	1,895	1,571	1,892	1,016	621	431	33	295	4,686	25,207**
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,027	7,626	6,737	6,242	5,905	5,313	4,406	3,884	2,874	2,309	1,212	726	481	33	552	4,938	57,265
French Speaking Indian Schools.....	285	282	248	248	248	147	56	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	1,582
Other Pupils in Indian Schools.....	121	183	168	176	146	122	107	70	51	12	9	3	.....	.....	48	.....	1,216

\*Includes 79 seasonal, 173 hospital pupils.

\*\*Includes 4,686 Indian pupils for whom grade data is not available.

\*\*\*Includes 1,582 French speaking pupils.

Does not include 1,216 pupils of other ethnic groups attending Indian schools.

Does not include tuition pupils.









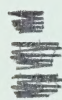






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